
Canada to 2058

Projections of Demographic Growth & Change for Canada and its Regions



**The Urban Futures Institute
Report 74**

URBAN FUTURES
Strategic Research to Manage Change

Canada to 2058

Projections of Demographic Growth & Change for Canada and its Regions

Andrew Ramlo, Ryan Berlin, and David Baxter

NOVEMBER 2009

Copyright 2009 Urban Futures Institute. Reproduction of this report in whole or in part without permission of the authors is prohibited. Brief extracts for review purposes may be made with due acknowledgment of the source. The information contained in this report has been compiled from sources believed to be reliable but the accuracy of the information is not guaranteed. This report is provided for general information purposes only, and is not to be applied to specific situations without the benefit of independent professional advice. E&O e.

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| <i>Introduction</i> | 4 |
| <i>Canada's Demography: Past, Present, & Future</i> | 7 |
| 1. Canada's Demography: Past and Present | 7 |
| 2. Aging, Natality, and Mortality | 8 |
| 3. International Migration | 10 |
| 4. Canada's Future Population | 12 |
| <i>Strategic Considerations</i> | 16 |
| <i>Profile of Canada</i> | 16 |
| <i>Profile of Alberta</i> | 17 |
| <i>Profile of Atlantic Canada</i> | 18 |
| <i>Profile of British Columbia</i> | 19 |
| <i>Profile of Manitoba</i> | 20 |
| <i>Profile of Northern Canada</i> | 21 |
| <i>Profile of Ontario</i> | 22 |
| <i>Profile of Quebec</i> | 23 |
| <i>Profile of Saskatchewan</i> | 24 |

Introduction

1. An Overview of the Results

This report presents population projections by age for Canada and its eight major economic regions for the next five decades.* These projections, based on historical trends in vital rates and migration, show us, nationally and regionally, moving towards a demographic future that is significantly different from the past. They will form a valuable input to the strategic planning process for businesses, organizations, and governments as they seek to ensure that they adapt to changing demand from Canadian communities.

These trend-based projections show the total population of Canada increasing by 15.2 million people over the next five decades (a 46 percent increase) from 33.3 million in 2008 to 48.5 million in 2058 (Table 1). This implies an average annual growth rate of under one percent per year over the next fifty years, slower than the 1.1 percent average recorded over the past thirty. The populations of all of Canada's economic regions are also projected to grow, albeit at much different rates: Alberta will experience the greatest percentage increase (80 percent over the next five decades), while Atlantic Canada will experience the slowest (four percent). Ontario will record the greatest absolute increase (adding just under seven million people) while Northern Canada will add only 34,000 new residents, the smallest increase.

Table 1

| Total Population, Canada and its Economic Regions, 1978 to 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | 1978 | 1988 | 1998 | 2008 | 2018 | 2028 | 2038 | 2048 | 2058 | 2008-2058 Change | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Number | Percentage |
| Canada | 23,963,203 | 26,791,747 | 30,155,173 | 33,311,324 | 36,912,696 | 40,532,342 | 43,571,255 | 46,140,518 | 48,483,221 | 15,171,897 | 46% |
| Alberta | 2,022,241 | 2,456,614 | 2,899,066 | 3,585,142 | 4,266,655 | 4,881,262 | 5,436,984 | 5,960,476 | 6,442,299 | 2,857,157 | 80% |
| Atlantic Canada | 2,233,465 | 2,331,836 | 2,358,013 | 2,333,325 | 2,384,963 | 2,457,329 | 2,477,015 | 2,454,189 | 2,424,137 | 90,812 | 4% |
| British Columbia | 2,615,162 | 3,114,761 | 3,983,113 | 4,381,603 | 5,121,139 | 5,859,538 | 6,525,407 | 7,122,268 | 7,683,454 | 3,301,851 | 75% |
| Manitoba | 1,040,881 | 1,102,152 | 1,137,489 | 1,207,959 | 1,281,454 | 1,342,854 | 1,384,456 | 1,411,424 | 1,433,632 | 225,673 | 19% |
| Northern Canada | 68,421 | 82,462 | 98,324 | 107,810 | 111,842 | 120,395 | 127,972 | 134,620 | 141,978 | 34,168 | 32% |
| Ontario | 8,590,144 | 9,838,620 | 11,365,901 | 12,928,996 | 14,316,688 | 15,968,521 | 17,452,430 | 18,723,157 | 19,903,014 | 6,974,018 | 54% |
| Quebec | 6,440,459 | 6,837,077 | 7,295,935 | 7,750,504 | 8,323,681 | 8,748,093 | 8,989,074 | 9,143,782 | 9,262,444 | 1,511,940 | 20% |
| Saskatchewan | 952,430 | 1,028,225 | 1,017,332 | 1,015,985 | 1,106,275 | 1,154,351 | 1,177,917 | 1,190,601 | 1,192,263 | 176,278 | 17% |

The projected growth in total population will be modest compared to the degree of change in the country's age composition. At the national level, the combined result of the aging of the post World War II baby boom cohort and increasing life expectancies will see the number of people 65 years of age and older almost triple over the next five decades (171 percent growth), compared to total population growth of only 46 percent (Table 2). This will increase the 65-plus population's share of the population from today's 14 percent (one in seven of us are 65-plus) to 26 percent (one in four) by 2058, with most of this increase in share occurring over the next two decades. Every region within Canada will experience a similar pattern of demographic

Table 2

| Population Aged 65+ as a share of Total Population, Canada and its Economic Regions, 1978 to 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| | 1978 | 1988 | 1998 | 2008 | 2018 | 2028 | 2038 | 2048 | 2058 | No. in 2008 | No. in 2058 | % Chng |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 7% | 8% | 10% | 10% | 13% | 18% | 20% | 22% | 23% | 374,248 | 1,493,735 | 299% |
| Atlantic Canada | 9% | 11% | 13% | 15% | 21% | 27% | 29% | 29% | 30% | 352,443 | 735,773 | 109% |
| British Columbia | 10% | 12% | 13% | 15% | 18% | 22% | 24% | 25% | 26% | 636,367 | 2,028,896 | 219% |
| Manitoba | 11% | 13% | 14% | 14% | 17% | 21% | 23% | 23% | 24% | 166,455 | 343,252 | 106% |
| Northern Canada | 3% | 3% | 4% | 5% | 10% | 15% | 16% | 15% | 17% | 5,455 | 23,728 | 335% |
| Ontario | 9% | 11% | 12% | 13% | 17% | 21% | 23% | 24% | 25% | 1,743,868 | 4,962,757 | 185% |
| Quebec | 8% | 10% | 12% | 15% | 19% | 24% | 26% | 26% | 27% | 1,132,652 | 2,489,311 | 120% |
| Saskatchewan | 11% | 13% | 15% | 15% | 17% | 21% | 23% | 24% | 26% | 151,566 | 307,752 | 103% |

change: within three decades the 65-plus age group will account for more than 20 percent of the population in every region except Northern Canada (16

* The eight regions include Atlantic Canada (combined provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island), Northern Canada (Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut), Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

percent). Atlantic Canada will continue to be Canada's oldest region (with 15 percent of its population 65-plus in 2008 and 30 percent by 2058) and Northern Canada will remain its youngest.

In contrast to the oldest age group, the under 15 age group will increase only modestly, from 5.6 million in 2008 to 7.6 million in 2058 (an increase of 36 percent, Table 3). In spite of this absolute growth, the younger population's share of the total will decline from 17 percent today to 16 percent in 2058, with most of this decline being experienced over the next three decades. The youngest age group is projected to increase in all of Canada's regions except for Atlantic Canada (where the under-15 population is projected to decline by 13 percent by 2058) although as at the national level, their share of the total population would decline.

Table 3

| Population Aged under-15 as a share of Total Population, Canada and its Economic Regions, 1978 to 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| | 1978 | 1988 | 1998 | 2008 | 2018 | 2028 | 2038 | 2048 | 2058 | No. in 2008 | No. in 2058 | % Chng |
| Canada | 24% | 21% | 20% | 17% | 17% | 17% | 16% | 16% | 16% | 5,597,664 | 7,603,409 | 36% |
| Alberta | 25% | 23% | 22% | 18% | 19% | 18% | 17% | 17% | 17% | 654,456 | 1,109,180 | 69% |
| Atlantic Canada | 28% | 22% | 19% | 15% | 14% | 14% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 358,200 | 313,188 | -13% |
| British Columbia | 23% | 20% | 19% | 16% | 16% | 16% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 686,159 | 1,139,646 | 66% |
| Manitoba | 25% | 22% | 21% | 19% | 19% | 19% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 229,179 | 253,778 | 11% |
| Northern Canada | 33% | 29% | 29% | 24% | 22% | 22% | 22% | 21% | 21% | 25,715 | 30,089 | 17% |
| Ontario | 23% | 20% | 20% | 17% | 16% | 17% | 16% | 15% | 16% | 2,218,816 | 3,098,621 | 40% |
| Quebec | 23% | 20% | 19% | 16% | 16% | 16% | 15% | 15% | 16% | 1,232,189 | 1,449,496 | 18% |
| Saskatchewan | 26% | 24% | 22% | 19% | 20% | 19% | 17% | 18% | 18% | 192,950 | 209,411 | 9% |

The rapid growth of the older population, coupled with slow growth or decline of the younger one, will result in a significant aging of Canada and its regions. Having noted this, it is important to also note that in spite of this aging, the majority of the population (albeit a shrinking majority) will continue be people between the ages of 15 and 64, with this age group (which is generally equated with the working-aged population), accounting for 59 percent of the population in 2058, compared to 70 percent today.

The magnitude of demographic change that Canada and its regions will experience over the next half century is captured using an index of the relative size of the under-15 and 65-plus populations (combined) compared to the population between the ages of 15 and 64. The changes in this demographic beneficiary ratio reflect the relative changes in those who comprise the majority of contributors to intergenerational transfer programs (such as education, pensions and health care) and those who account for the majority of beneficiaries. As Table 4 shows, in 2008 there were 43.9 people not of working age for every 100 people of working age in Canada. This represents the lowest beneficiary ratio experienced in Canada's recent history.

By 2058, the demographic beneficiary ratio will have increased by almost 60 percent, to 70.1 people not of working age per 100 of working age, with the most rapid growth in the ratio occurring between 2008 and 2028. By 2058 the highest beneficiary ratios are projected for Saskatchewan and Atlantic Canada (76.6 and 76.3, respectively), with Atlantic Canada also projected to experience the greatest increase in this ratio over the coming fifty years.

Table 4

| Population under-15 & 65-plus per 100 aged 15-64, Canada and its Economic Regions, 1978 to 2058 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------------|
| | 1978 | 1988 | 1998 | 2008 | 2018 | 2028 | 2038 | 2048 | 2058 | Change 2008-2058 |
| Canada | 49.3 | 46.5 | 47.3 | 43.9 | 51.2 | 62.2 | 64.9 | 66.4 | 70.1 | 60% |
| Alberta | 48.8 | 46.9 | 46.4 | 40.2 | 47.3 | 56.6 | 59.0 | 63.6 | 67.8 | 68% |
| Atlantic Canada | 58.1 | 49.8 | 46.1 | 43.8 | 53.5 | 67.7 | 72.8 | 72.7 | 76.3 | 74% |
| British Columbia | 48.5 | 48.1 | 46.3 | 43.2 | 50.8 | 61.5 | 63.6 | 65.3 | 70.2 | 62% |
| Manitoba | 55.1 | 53.1 | 53.9 | 48.7 | 54.5 | 65.8 | 67.5 | 67.9 | 71.4 | 47% |
| Northern Canada | 57.0 | 48.0 | 48.1 | 40.7 | 47.4 | 58.7 | 61.1 | 58.1 | 61.0 | 50% |
| Ontario | 48.7 | 45.3 | 48.1 | 44.2 | 49.6 | 60.2 | 63.9 | 64.3 | 68.1 | 54% |
| Quebec | 45.4 | 43.5 | 44.9 | 43.9 | 54.4 | 67.4 | 69.1 | 71.6 | 74.0 | 68% |
| Saskatchewan | 58.8 | 59.1 | 58.2 | 51.3 | 56.9 | 66.8 | 66.6 | 70.6 | 76.6 | 49% |

2. Consequences

These projections show that demographic *change* in Canada and its regions in the coming years will be much more significant than overall *growth* in population. This is of great significance to public, private, and tertiary sector organizations as goods and services provided to Canadian communities are overwhelmingly age specific in nature, and hence strategic planning must anticipate such demographic shifts. For example, the rapid growth of the older population holds significant implications for the financial, government, and health care sectors, just as the slower growth of the younger population holds profound implications for the education sector. Individual and organization can use these projections in the assessment of the impacts of the demographic change in the regions and the age cohorts of relevance to their interests.

3. An Overview of the Projection Methodology

As all projections are statements about the future conditioned by the assumptions and methodologies used to produce them, it is important to explain to users of these trend-based projections how they were produced. As the same factors of demographic change – aging, deaths, births and migration – are considered at both the national and regional level, Canada as a whole is used as the example in the following discussion of the steps involved in the projection process. These steps were followed for the development of a projection for Canada using national age specific birth and death rates combined with trended patterns of age specific immigration and emigration to reflect the national framework under which immigration policy is articulated and implemented. The same steps were also followed for the development of the eight regional projections using region and age specific birth and death rates, as well as historical patterns in inter-regional migration and regional shares of international migration by age. The projections from the eight regional models were resolved with the national projections to ensure consistency.

It is important to note that the projections represent *trend-based* scenarios rather than simply *trend* scenarios. The approach used to develop these projections involved building on a foundation of empirically-observed, long-run historical trends, and extending these trends into the future in a manner that acknowledges both long-run patterns and more recent evidence that may portend future shifts in these long-run patterns. They are therefore referred to as being trend-based rather than trend projections. At the simplest level, some of the adjustments to long-run trends were intuitive: if the long-term trends in the postponement of births experienced in the past continued into the future there would be, at some point, no more births. Accordingly, the historical long-run trend in postponement must be modified in order to produce a reasonable projection of natality.

Others adjustments were pragmatic: recognizing the implications of an increasing dependency ratio and a slowly-growing working-aged population for labour supply and funding social services, it is apparent that many changes will occur to Canada's economy, ranging from increased labour force participation rates and increased productivity to increased demand for workers from outside Canada, both as permanent immigrants and as temporary workers. These factors indicate that it is reasonable to anticipate an increase in the international migration rate back towards levels seen in the early-1990s – at least until the beneficiary ratio stops accelerating – and hence point towards a trend-based projection of increasing international migration.

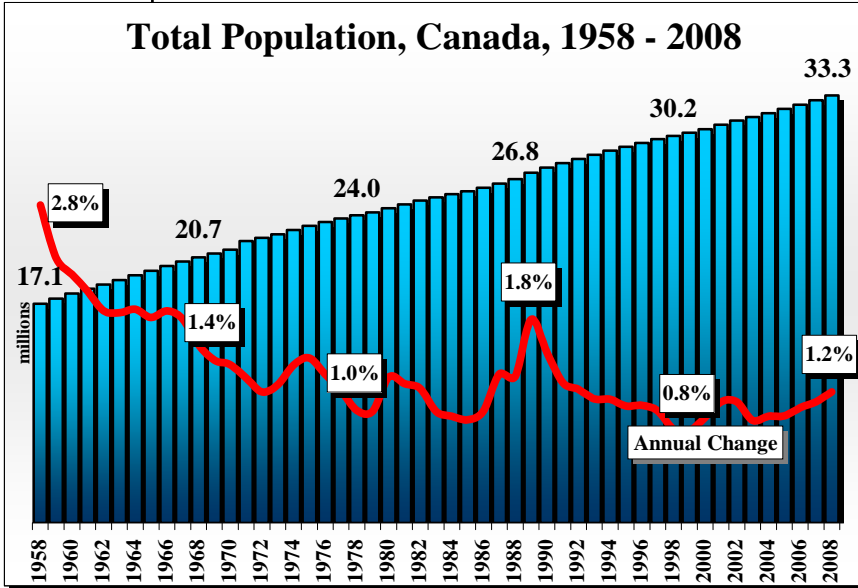
These are also baseline projections, reflecting the path that the continuation of historically-observed trends as adjusted to reflect recent evidence will take the demography of Canada and its regions. Other scenarios will indicate different futures. While different, if evidence-based, these alternative futures will not be dramatically different from the baseline projection, as the stability of vital factors (aging of the current population, and births and deaths), will limit the range of variance in practical scenarios. As a result, combining this baseline projection's description of the direction and magnitude of demographic change with alternative evidence-based scenarios will provide a reasonable description of the demographic future our communities can anticipate in the coming years.

Canada's Demography: Past, Present, & Future

1. Canada's Demography: Past and Present

Over the past five decades Canada's welcomed 16.2 million new residents, growing by 95 percent from 17.1 million residents in 1958 to 33.3 million by 2008, (Figure 1). Over this period, additions to the population

Figure 1

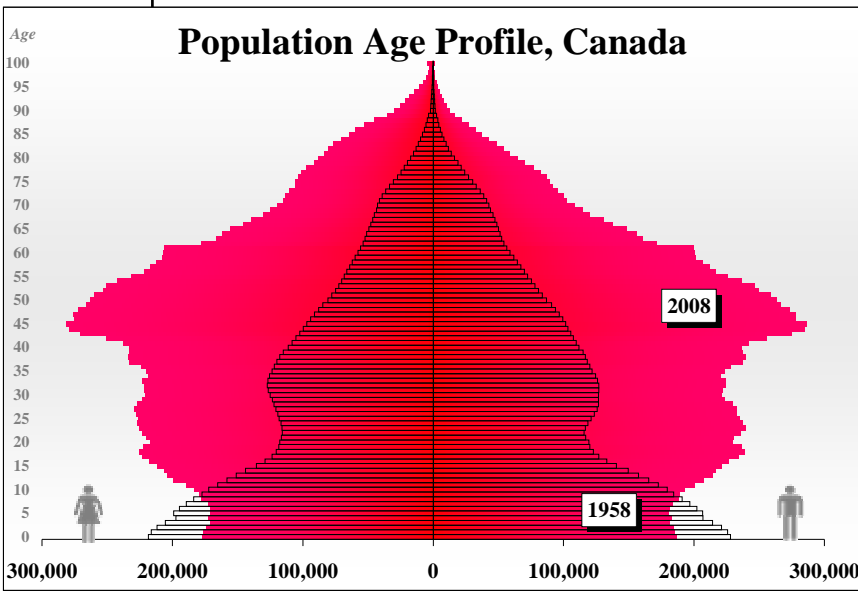


averaged almost 325,000 people annually, characterized by two significant periods of growth driven by different underlying factors: growth in late-1950s was the result of significant increases in the number of births nation-wide, while population growth in the late-1980s was driven by immigration. In the two decades between 1939 and 1959 the number of births increased from 227,869 to their peak of 479,275 by 1959. With respect to immigration, from only 67,525 people immigrating to Canada in 1984, the number increased more than threefold to 217,602 by 1990 and further to 246,436 by 1992.

Although natural increase (the annual difference between the number of births and deaths in the population) contributed more to annual population growth over much of this 50-year period, the most recent data show migration is now playing a greater role: over the past five years (2004 to 2008) the 123,700 people added each year through natural increase was much smaller than the 218,700 added through net immigration.²

Although natural increase (the annual difference between the number of births and deaths in the population) contributed more to annual population growth over much of this

Figure 2



The past 50 years has also been characterized by a significant compositional change in the nation's demography (Figure 2). In 1958, as a result of the upward trend in births that started in the late-1930s, 41 percent of Canada's population was under the age of 20, 52 percent were of working-age (20 to 64), and eight percent were 65 and older. By 2008 the country's age profile had changed considerably, with the under-20 population accounting for only 24 percent while the working-age population had increased to 63 percent and those 65 and older increased to 14 percent. This picture of historical change foreshadows what will characterize the coming years.

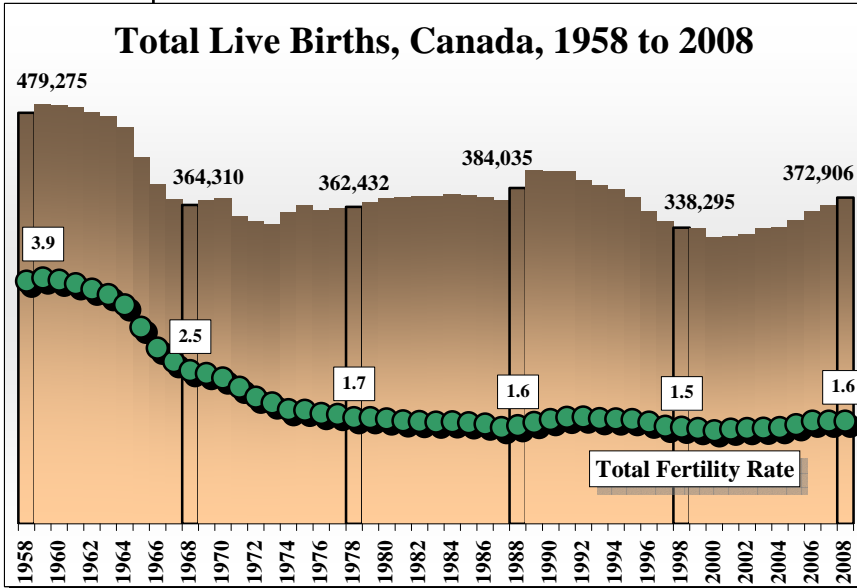
While the under-20 population declined as a share of the total population over this period, it is interesting to note that the ten and under population

² Net immigration includes immigration, emigration and the change in the number of non permanent residents.

actually declined in *absolute number*, with there being 461,000 fewer kids aged ten and under in 2008 than there were in 1958. While the inevitable process of aging has certainly had an impact as the boom aged out of these younger age groups, it is the changing pattern of natality that has left fewer kids in their place as they did so.

2. Aging, Natality, and Mortality

Figure 3

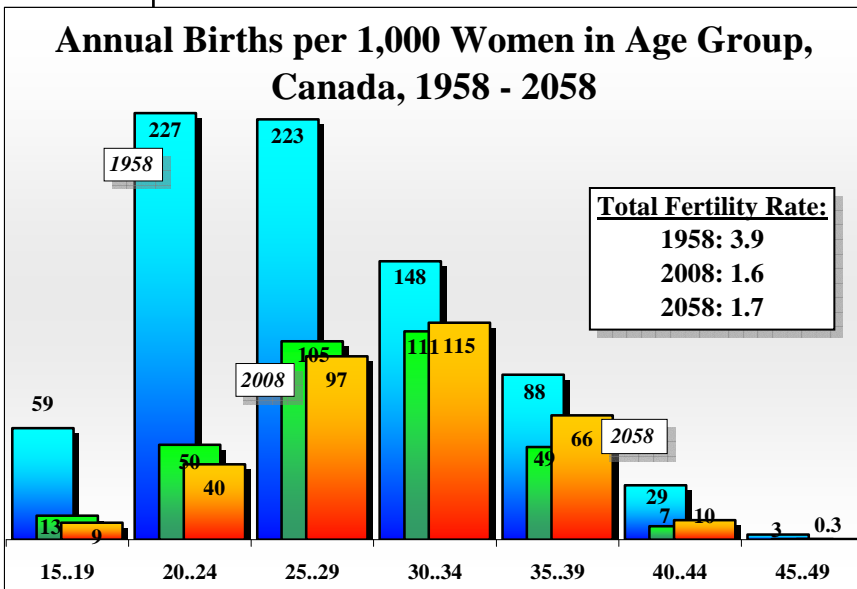


The prominence of the baby boomers in Canada's demography resulted from the record number of births, and the record pace at which they occurred, during the post World War II period (1946 to 1965). During the twenty years after World War II there were 8.5 million births, compared to only 5.01 million in the 20 years before (1926 to 1945) and 7.3 million after (1966 to 1985). During the peak of the baby boom the **total fertility rate** (TFR), or the average number of kids a woman would have, rose to 3.9, which compared to a range of 2.6 to 3.4 in the twenty years preceding the boom and only 1.5 to 2.8 in the twenty years following. At the peak of the baby boom, women would have averaged nearly four children during their lifetime, almost twice the two children they would have

averaged by the early-1970s when the TFR fell to below 2.1.

The 2.1 level represents a threshold in demography commonly known as the replacement level birth rate, or the level at which two parents just replace themselves in the population. The implications of a below the replacement level birth rate are, over longer timeframes, a population will decline in size and become significantly older. Above 2.1, a population will grow and become younger, with the population age profile maintaining the familiar pyramid shape. The fact that Canada's TFR has been below the replacement level since the early-1970s has contributed to the decidedly shrub-like profile of our current population.

Figure 4



Another dimension of change relating to natality that has shaped Canada's demography has been the changing lifecycle pattern of having a child. At the height of the baby boom the highest age specific birth rates were seen in the 20 to 24 age group, with there being 234 births per 1,000 women in that age group in 1959 (Figure 4). Following the baby boom period, Canada's declining TFR was associated with a significant postponement in having a child; by 2008 the typical Canadian mom was between the ages of 30 and 34 with 111 births pre 1,000 women between the ages of 30 and 34. The declines seen in the younger age groups have not been balanced

off by increases seen through postponement, which has resulted in the decline in the total fertility rate from 3.9 to 1.6 by 2008.

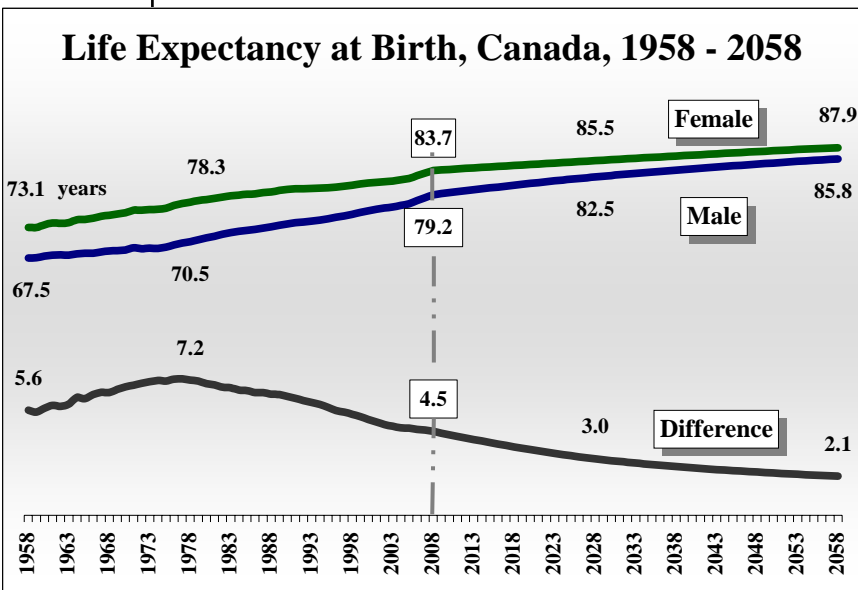
Taking longer-term historical trends into consideration along with recent deviations from these trends, a trend-based projection of age specific birth rates – in terms of magnitude and timing – would see the pattern of postponement continue, with declines for younger females just offsetting gains in the over 30 age groups (Figure 4). This would result in Canada’s TFR changing marginally over the next five decades, increasing from 1.6 today to 1.7 by the end of 2058.

While changes in the younger population over the next five decades will be directly derived from the consequences of this age specific pattern of natality, changes in Canada’s older population will be driven by changing age specific **mortality rates**.⁴ To date, most of the baby boomers have lived their lives without having to confront the inevitability of their own mortality. Except for the first year of life, the boomers have aged through stages of the lifecycle where age specific mortality rates are relatively low. However, the leading edge of the boom is now beginning to enter the stage of the lifecycle where mortality rates become increasingly significant, rising from 0.1 percent for 60 year olds to one percent for 75 year olds and to ten percent for 90 year olds.

As with the pattern of natality, mortality rates have changed significantly over the past five decades, with trends indicating that they will continue to fall as medical technology, medical care, workplace safety, and changing lifestyles collectively work to reduce mortality rates across the age spectrum. That said, these increases will be subject to the laws of diminishing returns as the high impact, easy, and cheap medical breakthroughs have already occurred. Relative to history, future advancements will therefore have a smaller impact and require increasingly more resources to achieve them.

The consequences of historical and projected changes in age specific mortality rates are more easily illustrated through changes in life expectancy. Declines in age specific mortality rates over the past five decades have resulted in increases in life expectancy at birth of 10.6 years for females and 11.7 years for males (Figure 5). With male life expectancy increasing slightly faster, the life expectancy gap between women and men has declined from a peak of seven years in 1971 to only 4.5 years in 2008.

Figure 5



Extending the historical pattern of declining age and sex specific mortality rates into the future results in a projection of life expectancy that continues to increase, albeit at a slowing rate, and a further narrowing of the gap between the sexes. By 2058 it is expected that male life expectancy would increase to 85.8 years (a 6.6 year gain) and females to 87.9 (a 4.2 year increase). With almost one-third of Canadians currently between the ages of 43 and 62 and this projection of average life expectancy we can anticipate many more octogenarians – and even centenarians – in the population over the coming decades, imparting profound changes to Canada’s demography along the way.

⁴ Mortality rates describe the age specific probability that a person will die in a particular year.

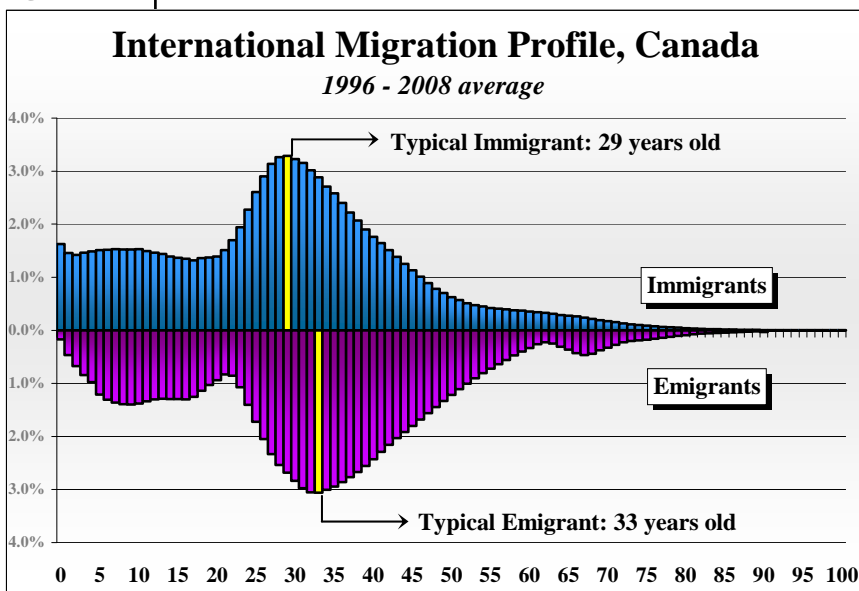
3. International Migration

Much of the discussion concerning **immigration** is focused on the annual number of immigrants coming to Canada, a discussion which typically notes that the 253,157 immigrants to Canada in 2008 was the highest number since 1957, the year in which 282,164 people moved to Canada from abroad.⁵ However, from a population projection perspective it is the annual rate of immigration, or the number of immigrants arriving each year as a share of the total population, that is a more useful and instructive measure. In this context, the 0.77 percent immigration rate observed in 2008 (7.7 immigrants per one thousand existing Canadian residents) falls within the 0.30 to one percent range experienced over the past fifty years.

Reflecting the reality that the bulk of the post World War II boom generation will reach retirement over the next two decades, the immigration rate is projected to increase in the coming years to help manage the labour force implications of the aging of the post War boom into retirement. The projection is for immigration as a share of population to increase from its 2008 level of 0.77 percent to 0.82 percent by 2026, a point where today's typical Canadian would just be approaching the age of 65. Again driven by demography, the immigration rate is expected to decline slowly from this level over the following three decades as many of the demographic challenges presented by the aging of the boom will have already been met (such as required productivity and labour force participation adjustments). Over the coming five decades this would see the annual number of immigrants to Canada increase from the 253,157 in 2008 to 324,763 by 2028, 329,409 by 2038, and 328,827 by 2048, followed by a slight decline to 325,516 by 2058.

In developing a trend-based projection of future immigration levels to Canada, it is important to note that immigration changes Canada's demography not only in terms total number of residents, but also in terms of its age composition. As the age profile of the immigrant population is markedly younger than the resident population, immigration makes Canada younger than it would otherwise be. Figure 6 shows that the most typical immigrant to Canada is 29 years of age, accounting for 3.3 percent of all immigrants; this compares to the typical Canadian resident who was 45 years of age in 2008. On a broader basis, one-third of immigrants to Canada are between the ages of 25 and 35, compared to only 15 percent of the resident population. Conversely, only four percent of the immigrant population are 60 or older, versus the 19 percent of Canada's resident population who are currently in this oldest age group.

Figure 6



While often omitted from the discussion of international migration **emigration**, or people moving from Canada to other countries, also has demographic implications, as it too has a younger profile than the resident population (although it is slightly older than the immigration age profile; see the bottom of Figure 6). The typical emigrant is a 33 year old (accounting for 3.1 percent of all emigrants), compared to the 29 year old immigrant and the 45 year old existing resident. The single largest emigrant group is the 20 to 39 age group, which accounts for 45 percent of all emigrants, with emigrants under the age of twenty accounting for an additional 22 percent of those leaving the country. Just

⁵ Note that the term “immigrant” refers here to the recent immigrant population, which differs from Statistics Canada’s definition of immigrant which includes all people born abroad regardless of the period in which they immigrated to Canada.

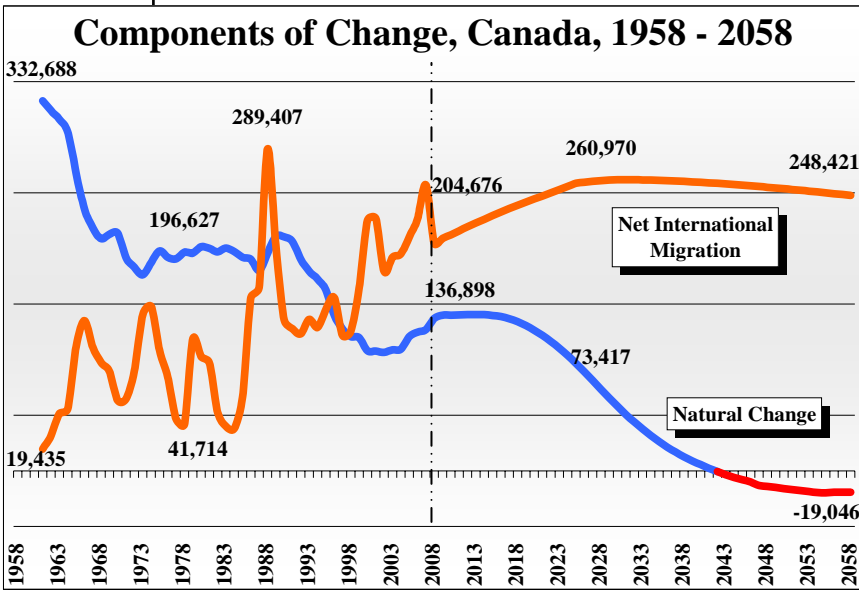
over half of the emigrants from Canada are under the age of 35.

While sharing a similar age profile, the actual number of emigrants from Canada is significantly smaller than the number of people immigrating to Canada. The emigration outflow in 2008 was 44,636 people, representing 0.14 percent of Canada's population, or less than one-fifth of the immigrant flow. Over the past three decades, emigration as a share of Canada's population has moved from a low of 0.08 percent (1980) to a high of 0.2 percent (1996), averaging 0.16 percent over the past fifty years and 0.17 percent since 1991. Given the pattern demonstrated in the emigration rate over the past five decades, a trend-based projection would see it slowly increase from its 2008 rate of 0.14 percent of population to reach an average 0.17 percent by 2018 and stabilize thereafter. This results in a projection of annual emigration that would increase from 44,636 people in 2008 to 66,919 in 2028, 72,086 in 2038, 76,422 by 2048 and 80,345 by 2058.

There is one additional component of international migration to consider – the flow of **non-permanent residents** – which, while not of great absolute significance in terms of its effect on Canada's demography, has become increasingly prominent in recent years. In the past, the change in the number of non-permanent residents was mainly comprised of students, nannies, diplomats and academics coming to Canada from abroad. Increasingly, however, it has included a number of workers on temporary and short-term work visas and permits. The annual change in the number of non-permanent residents is quite variable, increasing rapidly in periods of strong economic growth and turning negative during economic slowdowns. It is projected that this variance will continue, but that on a net basis over the longer term the stock of non-

permanent residents will grow by an average of just over 1,100 people per year.

Figure 7



Overall, the result of combining projected levels of immigration, emigration and the change in non-permanent residents would see **net international migration** increase from 2008's 204,176 people to 260,970 in 2028, falling thereafter to 260,295 in 2038, 255,003 in 2048, and 248,421 by 2058 (Figure 7). While representing a 28 percent increase over the next two decades, the peak of 260,972 net immigrants in 2028 is well below levels seen in the late-1980s.

The final component of Canada's changing demography that needs to be considered is **natural change**, or the annual change in population resulting from the difference between births and deaths. Considering the

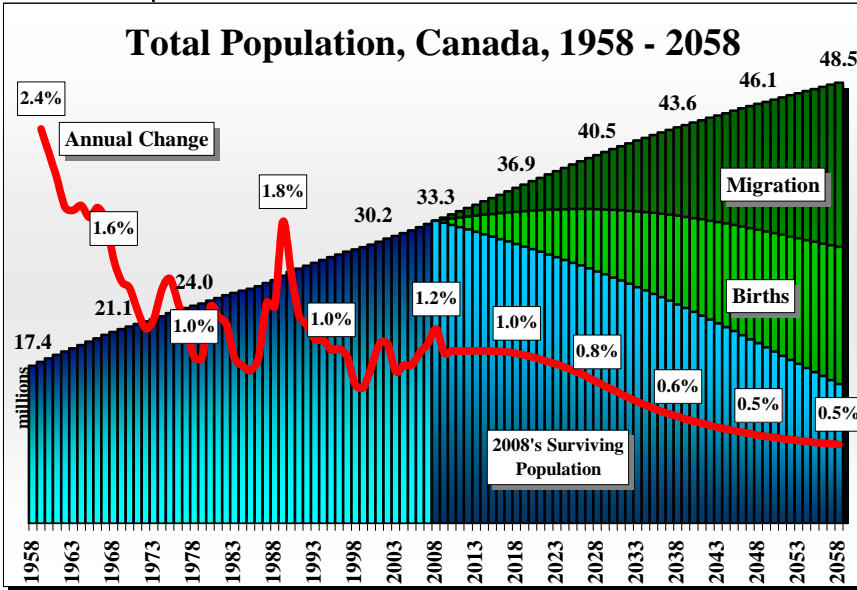
projections of age specific birth rates and age and sex specific mortality rates presented above, natural change would be a net contributor to the Canadian population in the short- and medium-term (a situation known as natural *increase*), but over the longer-term of the projection period would actually serve to subtract people from the national population (this is known as natural *decrease*). Figure 7 shows that natural change, which added 136,898 people to Canada in 2008, would add 73,414 in 2028 and 12,593 in 2038, before becoming negative and subtracting 13,905 in 2048 and a further 19,049 by 2058. It is also interesting to note how this pattern contrasts that of the past 50 years: between 1958 and the mid 1980's natural increase added more people to the Canadian population each year than net immigration. Trends in demography and migration saw this change after the mid-80's as net migration added, on average, more people to our population than natural increase. Our demography will see this pattern continue over the

coming years, again driven by the post War boom aging out of the high fertility stage of the lifecycle towards higher mortality stages.

4. Canada's Future Population

Combining the projected levels and composition of migration with future age specific birth and death rates and Canada's 2008 base population results in a projection of demographic change in Canada to 2058. This trend-based projection would see Canada's population increase from 33.3 million today to 40.5 million in 2028, 46.1 million in 2048, and 48.5 million by 2058 (Figure 8). While adding another 15.2 million people

Figure 8



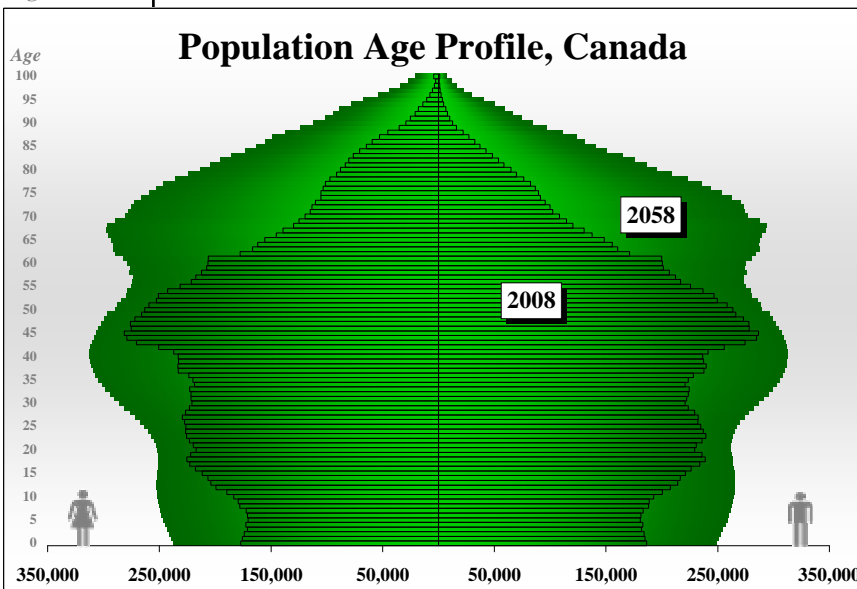
over the next five decades seems like significant growth, it would actually represent a period of relatively slow growth in the Canadian population relative to its historical context: annual growth would decline from today's 1.2 percent towards 0.8 percent in 2028 and further to 0.5 percent by 2058, well below the one to 2.4 percent annual rates seen historically.

The 15.3 million survivors from the 2008 population would make up 32 percent of the country's population by 2058, with children born to this population after 2008 accounting for another 31 percent, and the contribution of net immigration accounting for the remaining 37 percent. To place this in context, the 2006 Census showed that 40 percent of people five years of age and older in Canada were either immigrants or the children of immigrants.

Thus, the projection for 2058 is a Canada with an ancestry pattern not much different from today, something that is not surprising given the use of a historically-based projection of future immigration levels.

In addition to growing, Canada's population will continue to grow older. While every age group is projected to grow over the next five decades, Figure 9 shows the most significant change would be seen in the older age groups.

Figure 9

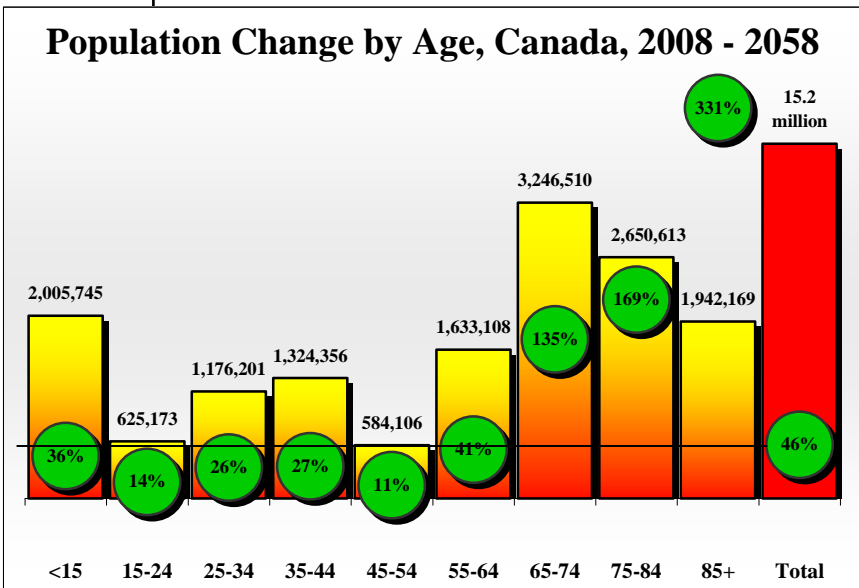


To put these changes into perspective, adding 15.2 million new residents to Canada over the next five decades would see the total population grow by 46 percent, with all age groups under the age of 65 growing much more slowly than the population as a whole. This would be contrasted by the 65 and older age groups, which would all grow much more rapidly. These older age groups will also add a far greater number of people than the younger age groups.

More specifically, the 85-plus group would see the greatest relative increase (331 percent) as 1.9 million more people would comprise

this age group by 2058 compared to today (Figure 10); this represents more than a quadrupling of the 85-plus population from 2008. The 75 to 84 age group is projected to grow by 169 percent, adding 2.65 million people. While the greatest relative growth will come to these two eldest age groups, the largest absolute

Figure 10



growth – 3.25 million more people – is projected for the 65 to 74 age group, which would more than double in size by 2058 (135 percent growth).

In contrast to these age groups, which are all projected to more than double in size, the under-65 population would grow by between eleven and 41 percent. The 55 to 64 population is projected to grow the fastest among the younger age groups, at 41 percent (with an additional 1.63 million people by 2058), while the under-15 group would add two million people (36 percent growth). On both a relative and absolute basis the 45 to 54 age group would increase the slowest, adding only 584,106 people over the next five decades (11 percent growth). The 15 to 24 age group is projected to grow by 625,173 people over the

next five decades (a 14 percent increase over 2008), the 24 to 34 group is projected to add almost 1.2 million people (26 percent growth), and the 35 to 44 population would add 1.3 million people (27 percent growth).

To further illustrate the impact of these demographic changes, it is interesting to consider the changes in the working-aged population (generally-speaking those between the ages of 20 and 64) relative to the seniors population (those aged 65-plus) and the youngsters (those under 20). Segmenting the population in this way and comparing the relative sizes of each group is commonly referred to as the youth and elderly *beneficiary ratios*, which are meant to represent the relationship between the size of the beneficiary population (as it relates to things like pension plans, health care, or education, for example) and the contributory population (those of working age who contribute to these programs via taxation and plan instalments).

In 2008, there were 197 persons aged 65 and older per 1,000 people of working age, resulting in a seniors' beneficiary ratio of 197. On the other hand, there were 242 kids under the age of 20 per 1,000 people of working age (20 to 64) in Canada for a youth beneficiary ratio or 242. This compares to 1958's seniors' beneficiary ratio of 130 people per 1,000 of working age, and a youth beneficiary ratio of 555 per 1,000 of working age. Therefore, over the past five decades there was a 56 percent drop in the youth beneficiary ratio and a 52 percent increase in the seniors' beneficiary ratio. Over the coming five decades the aging of our current population would see the seniors' beneficiary ratio grow by 121 percent to 435 seniors per 1,000 people of working age, and the youth beneficiary ratio would rise to 267 per 1,000.

Over the next five decades total beneficiary ratio would increase by $\frac{1}{3}$ percent from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$. After almost five decades of decline in the total beneficiary ratio will begin to climb again around 2011. Much like the increases in the ratio that was seen during the early 1960's, changes over the coming years will be driven by the aging of the post War boom, only this time it will be driven by their aging through retirement (and resulting increases in the elderly beneficiary ratio) instead of through childhood.

Put another way, for every senior in Canada today there are 4.6 people of working age. Looking back to the late 1950's the ratio was in the range of 6.8 people of working age for every person 65 and older. By 2058 the ratio would be less than half of what it is today, with there being only 2.1 people of working age per senior.

5. Canada's Regions

The preceding section outlines the factors and approach considered in the development of demographic projections for Canada. Precisely the same steps and approach were followed in the development of projections for each of the regions of Canada, with the additional consideration of migration between these regions. It is with respect to migration rates that marked regional differences are found; while birth and death rates are similar across the country, migration levels are widely divergent. This applies to both inter-regional migration (people moving between regions within Canada) and international migration. In the process of modeling future regional populations, each flow is considered independently, not only on an

individual age and sex basis, but also in terms of the direction of flow (in other words, into and out of the regions). For purposes of this discussion, only total net flows (the annual number of in-migrants minus out-migrants) have been presented.

The largest net inter-regional population flow is projected to be into the province of Alberta. With other regions in Canada adding 22,611 people to Alberta's population in 2008, trends would indicate that this will abate somewhat, with projected migration falling to 15,958 by 2028 when it will attain its long-run steady

state level (Table 5). While a significant number, this net flow represents under one percent of the province's population in 2008, and will represent 0.2 percent in 2058. In contrast, net inter-provincial migration reduced the population of Ontario by 32,125 people (0.2 percent of its population) in 2008, a level that is projected to decline to 13,512 net out-migrants by 2028.

Table 5

| Net Inter-regional Migration, Canada's Economic Regions, 1978 to 2058 | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2008 | 2018 | 2028 | 2038 | 2048 | 2058 |
| Alberta | 22,611 | 17,467 | 15,958 | 15,958 | 15,958 | 15,958 |
| Atlantic Canada | -6,768 | 2,847 | 5,144 | 5,144 | 5,144 | 5,144 |
| British Columbia | 27,688 | 14,556 | 13,509 | 13,509 | 13,509 | 13,509 |
| Manitoba | -1,906 | -4,767 | -4,723 | -4,723 | -4,723 | -4,723 |
| North Territories | -1,385 | -528 | -296 | -296 | -296 | -296 |
| Ontario | -32,125 | -17,294 | -13,512 | -13,512 | -13,512 | -13,512 |
| Quebec | -10,099 | -11,016 | -12,846 | -12,846 | -12,846 | -12,846 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,484 | -1,265 | -3,233 | -3,233 | -3,233 | -3,233 |

Table 6

| Net International Migration, Canada's Economic Regions, 1978 to 2058 | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | 2008 | 2018 | 2028 | 2038 | 2048 | 2058 | Share of Population | |
| | | | | | | | 2008 | 2058 |
| Alberta | 17,985 | 15,378 | 16,845 | 16,606 | 16,039 | 15,319 | 0.50% | 0.24% |
| Atlantic Canada | 4,395 | 7,374 | 7,969 | 7,911 | 7,719 | 7,460 | 0.19% | 0.31% |
| British Columbia | 36,376 | 42,700 | 48,167 | 48,118 | 47,138 | 45,847 | 0.83% | 0.60% |
| Manitoba | 7,724 | 5,611 | 6,101 | 6,022 | 5,848 | 5,634 | 0.64% | 0.39% |
| North Territories | 68 | 106 | 116 | 107 | 96 | 84 | 0.06% | 0.06% |
| Ontario | 95,127 | 126,087 | 137,011 | 136,985 | 134,572 | 131,034 | 0.74% | 0.66% |
| Quebec | 39,263 | 38,382 | 41,281 | 41,135 | 40,301 | 39,108 | 0.51% | 0.42% |
| Saskatchewan | 3,239 | 3,089 | 3,481 | 3,411 | 3,290 | 3,140 | 0.32% | 0.26% |

All of Canada's regions are net beneficiaries of net-international migration, with the number of international in-migrants (the sum of the number of immigrants plus returning Canadians and the change in the number of non-permanent residents) exceeding the number of international out-migrants (permanent emigrants plus the

number of Canadians taking up temporary residences outside of Canada) in all regions (Table 6). On an absolute basis, Ontario is projected to continue to have the country's highest level of net-international migration, adding 95,127 people to its population in 2008 (0.74 percent of its population), and 131,034 by 2058. Net immigration makes the smallest absolute and relative contribution to the population of Northern Canada (68 people in 2008, 0.06 percent of its population), a scenario that is projected to continue into the future.

Combining these migratory flows with the natural process of aging, natality and mortality in each region over the projection period leads to a projection of the population for each of the regions, and, by aggregation, for Canada as a whole.

6. The Projections

Results of the demographic projections for Canada and its eight regions are presented in a standard format in the following pages of this report. The presentation begins with two tables followed by four charts. The first table presents projected total population for every fifth year over the next five decades, plus the annual average rate of growth and the absolute incremental change in population for each five-year period. This is followed by a tabulation of the components driving this change, including the contribution of natural increase (births minus deaths), net international migration, and in the case of the regional tabulations, domestic migration. The second table focuses on the age composition (for nine age groups) of the projected populations for Canada and each region for every fifth year from 2008 to 2058.

The four charts show *a*) the annual level of net migration and natural increase from 1978 to 2058; *b*) total population and the annual growth rate from 1978 to 2058; *c*) the age profile by single years of age and sex for the population in 2008 and in 2058; and *d*) the absolute and percentage growth between 2008 and 2058 of each of the nine age groups.

These tables and charts represent summaries of the underlying output from the projection models. The full detail of the output comprises annual estimates and projections for the 1978 to 2058 period by single years of age for both males and females. Some users of these projections may find it useful to have the results tabulated for different years, age groups or for both males and females separately: this can be done on a cost recovery basis, so please contact us if you are interested in such alternative tabulations.

While it has become common practice to round output values so as not to impart a level of precision to the projections, this practice makes any subsequent analysis by the reader difficult as numbers commonly “*will not add up due to rounding*”. To facilitate further analyses of the projections presented here, the output in the following pages has not been rounded; this is not to suggest a greater level of precision than other projections, but merely to make it easier for readers to build their own tabulations using this output.

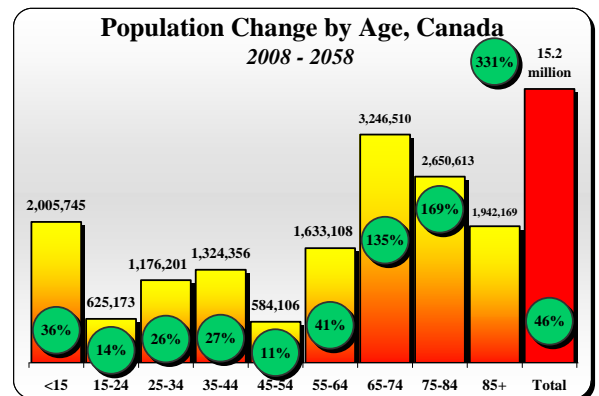
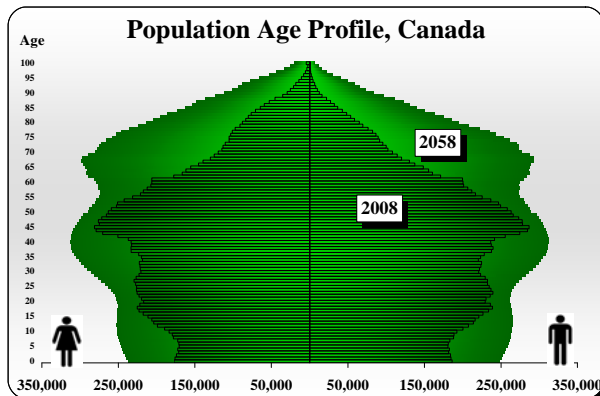
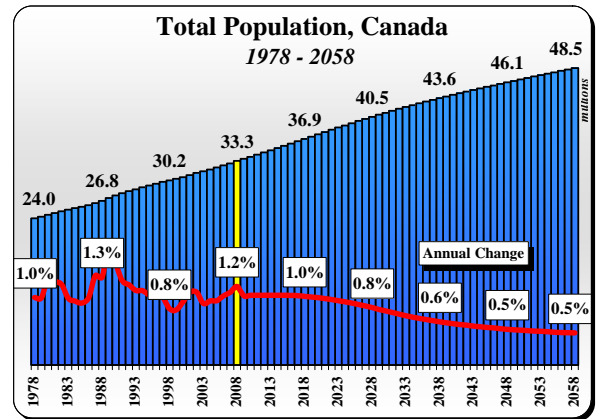
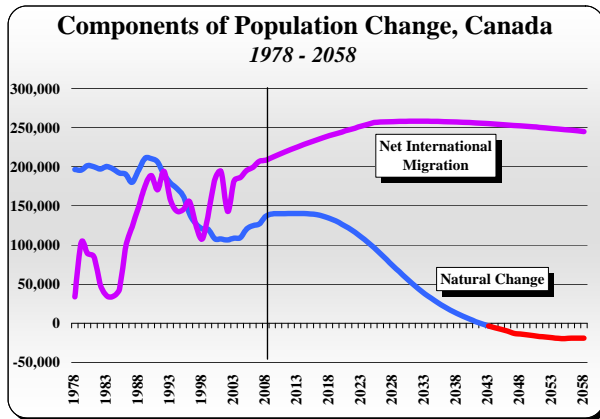
Both these projections and those conducted by other organizations point to a demographic future that has never been experienced in Canadian history; one where all regions will see dramatic growth in their older population and at best slow growth in the younger population (at the worst, they will decline). These changes in the age structure of the country and its regions will offer significant opportunities and challenges, with changing demography affecting everything from demand for larger print in the local paper and longer walk lights at intersections to demand for changes in housing, public transit, recreation, health care and pensions.

Some of these opportunities and challenges have been explored in other Urban Futures reports including: *A Perfect Storm, Sustaining Canada's Economy During Our Next Demographic Transition*; *Changing People, Changing Participation: Demographic and Behavioural Trends as a Context for the Future of the Canada Pension Plan, 2001 to 2051*; *Healthy Choices: Demographics and Health Spending In Canada*; and *Just Numbers: Demographic Change and Immigration in Canada's Future*, all of which can be downloaded from www.urbanfutures.com. We encourage the use of these projections to both further explore some of the topics we have considered and to consider new subject areas that we have not, as it is only through analysis and discussion that the opportunities can be found and the challenges mitigated.

Profile of Canada

| Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Canada | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 |
| Total Population | 33,311,324 | 35,069,556 | 36,912,696 | 38,764,197 | 40,532,342 | 42,131,492 | 43,571,255 | 44,896,733 | 46,140,518 | 47,329,444 | 48,483,221 |
| Avg. Ann. Change | - | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| Population | - | 1,758,232 | 1,843,140 | 1,851,501 | 1,768,145 | 1,599,150 | 1,439,764 | 1,325,477 | 1,243,785 | 1,188,926 | 1,153,777 |
| Natural Increase | - | 697,223 | 696,246 | 629,469 | 481,195 | 291,703 | 133,928 | 28,236 | -40,521 | -79,256 | -96,072 |
| Net Intl Mig. | - | 1,059,327 | 1,146,575 | 1,222,031 | 1,286,950 | 1,307,814 | 1,305,835 | 1,297,241 | 1,284,306 | 1,268,181 | 1,249,848 |

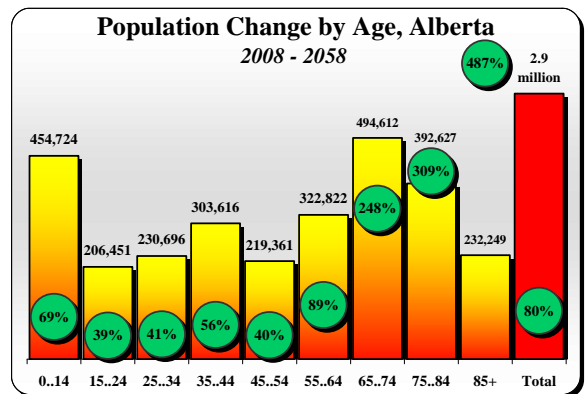
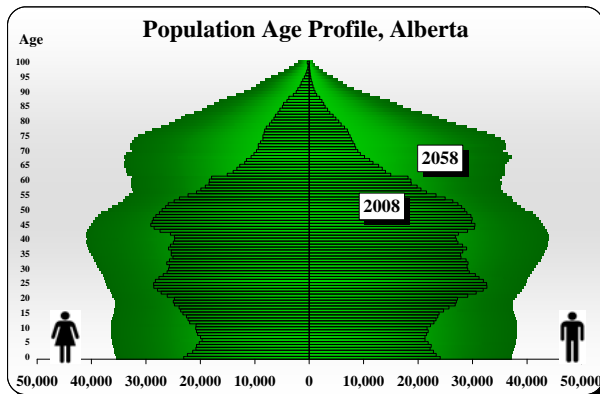
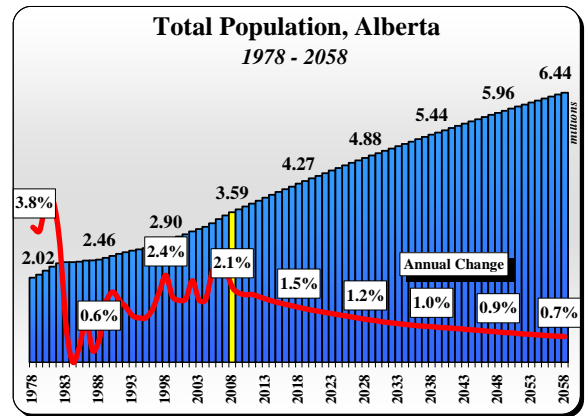
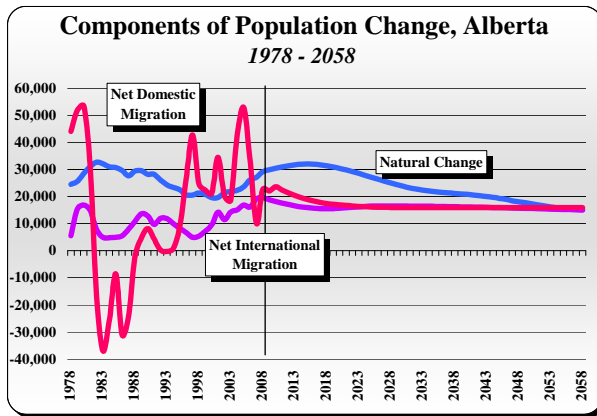
| Population by Age, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Canada | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 |
| <15 | 5,597,664 | 5,706,454 | 6,100,832 | 6,484,955 | 6,688,904 | 6,740,828 | 6,773,597 | 6,913,378 | 7,165,712 | 7,426,700 | 7,603,409 |
| 15-24 | 4,540,053 | 4,431,829 | 4,138,546 | 4,102,510 | 4,388,541 | 4,724,342 | 4,937,437 | 5,002,743 | 4,984,391 | 5,017,232 | 5,165,226 |
| 25-34 | 4,502,191 | 4,877,243 | 5,113,376 | 5,055,950 | 4,807,113 | 4,798,774 | 5,093,964 | 5,429,848 | 5,640,593 | 5,701,969 | 5,678,392 |
| 35-44 | 4,874,087 | 4,711,814 | 4,979,668 | 5,392,564 | 5,662,927 | 5,628,729 | 5,387,457 | 5,378,210 | 5,667,898 | 5,996,197 | 6,198,443 |
| 45-54 | 5,275,286 | 5,340,221 | 5,010,240 | 4,872,759 | 5,158,051 | 5,580,962 | 5,854,628 | 5,822,518 | 5,583,583 | 5,573,722 | 5,859,694 |
| 55-64 | 3,958,989 | 4,607,570 | 5,177,976 | 5,263,287 | 4,965,995 | 4,852,720 | 5,145,250 | 5,568,600 | 5,845,318 | 5,820,900 | 5,592,854 |
| 65-74 | 2,406,698 | 2,992,521 | 3,665,489 | 4,297,017 | 4,859,743 | 4,968,056 | 4,720,307 | 4,645,442 | 4,948,484 | 5,370,458 | 5,652,974 |
| 75-84 | 1,570,125 | 1,669,419 | 1,882,870 | 2,378,782 | 2,937,632 | 3,479,247 | 3,970,237 | 4,080,678 | 3,915,538 | 3,910,242 | 4,218,257 |
| 85+ | 586,231 | 732,485 | 843,701 | 916,373 | 1,063,436 | 1,357,832 | 1,688,379 | 2,055,316 | 2,389,000 | 2,512,024 | 2,513,972 |



Profile of Alberta

| Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Alberta | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 | |
| Total Population | 3,585,142 | 3,934,598 | 4,266,655 | 4,581,904 | 4,881,262 | 5,164,454 | 5,436,984 | 5,703,080 | 5,960,476 | 6,206,460 | 6,442,299 | |
| % of Canada's Population | 10.8% | 11.2% | 11.6% | 11.8% | 12.0% | 12.3% | 12.5% | 12.7% | 12.9% | 13.1% | 13.3% | |
| Avg. Ann. Change | - | 1.9% | 1.6% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 0.7% | |
| Aggregate Change | Population | - | 349,456 | 332,057 | 315,249 | 299,358 | 283,191 | 272,531 | 266,096 | 257,396 | 245,984 | 235,839 |
| | Natural Increase | - | 151,857 | 159,243 | 151,803 | 135,549 | 119,119 | 109,111 | 103,761 | 96,451 | 86,677 | 78,332 |
| | Net Intl Mig. | - | 85,519 | 77,749 | 78,548 | 83,037 | 84,281 | 83,628 | 82,543 | 81,153 | 79,515 | 77,716 |
| | Net Domestic Mig. | - | 112,080 | 95,065 | 84,899 | 80,771 | 79,791 | 79,791 | 79,791 | 79,791 | 79,791 | 79,791 |

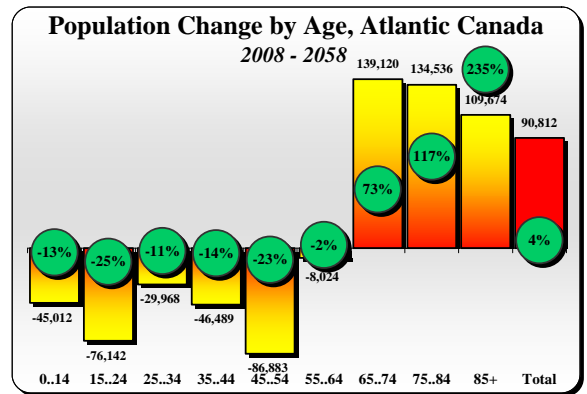
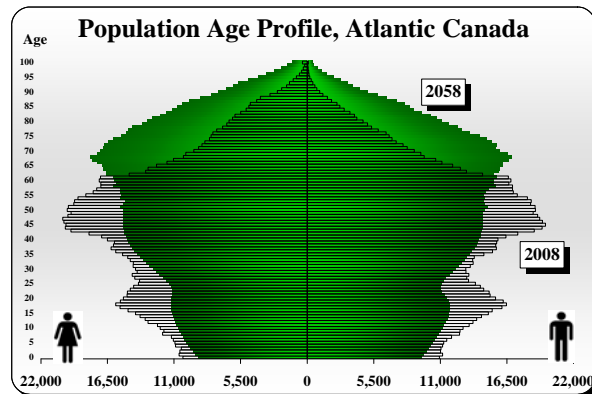
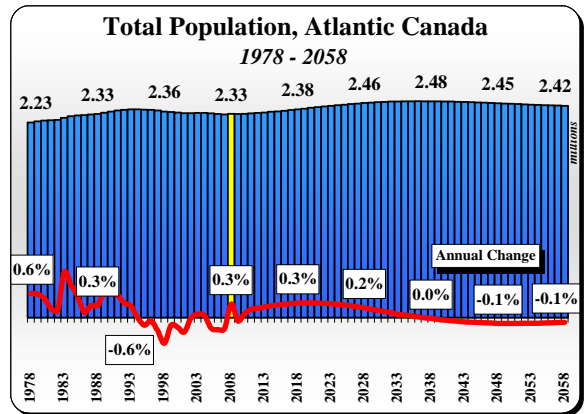
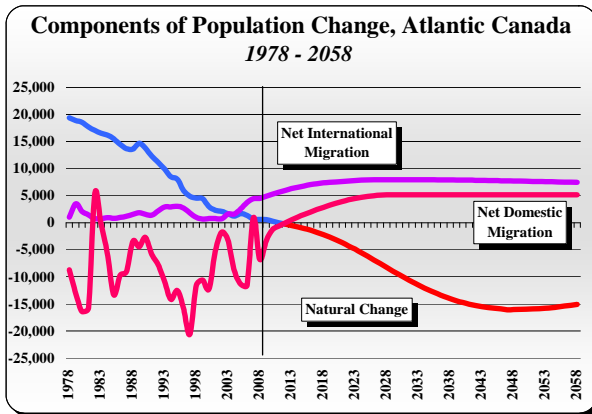
| Population by Age, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Alberta | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 | |
| Age Groups | <15 | 654,456 | 719,863 | 804,623 | 869,082 | 894,566 | 905,405 | 925,944 | 969,412 | 1,026,699 | 1,077,151 | 1,109,180 |
| | 15-24 | 534,761 | 523,696 | 504,705 | 523,738 | 587,573 | 646,173 | 671,874 | 678,134 | 682,538 | 702,765 | 741,212 |
| | 25-34 | 565,741 | 638,765 | 660,073 | 639,185 | 618,359 | 638,015 | 702,193 | 760,781 | 786,370 | 792,399 | 796,437 |
| | 35-44 | 539,171 | 569,982 | 632,946 | 698,406 | 718,144 | 698,093 | 677,571 | 696,870 | 760,291 | 818,015 | 842,787 |
| | 45-54 | 554,434 | 566,669 | 557,828 | 584,760 | 646,286 | 711,648 | 731,606 | 711,978 | 691,731 | 710,895 | 773,795 |
| | 55-64 | 362,331 | 460,349 | 541,942 | 554,311 | 547,188 | 575,184 | 636,754 | 701,836 | 722,377 | 704,123 | 685,153 |
| | 65-74 | 199,658 | 256,843 | 336,072 | 428,410 | 506,379 | 520,623 | 517,555 | 547,250 | 608,500 | 672,654 | 694,270 |
| | 75-84 | 126,938 | 138,996 | 158,097 | 206,128 | 271,546 | 349,198 | 415,052 | 428,875 | 431,668 | 462,146 | 519,565 |
| | 85+ | 47,652 | 59,436 | 70,369 | 77,884 | 91,220 | 120,115 | 158,436 | 207,943 | 250,303 | 266,312 | 279,901 |



Profile of Atlantic Canada

| Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Atlantic | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 |
| Total Population | 2,333,325 | 2,348,817 | 2,384,963 | 2,424,666 | 2,457,329 | 2,474,509 | 2,477,015 | 2,468,579 | 2,454,189 | 2,438,418 | 2,424,137 |
| % of Canada's Population | 7.0% | 6.7% | 6.5% | 6.3% | 6.1% | 5.9% | 5.7% | 5.5% | 5.3% | 5.2% | 5.0% |
| Avg. Ann. Change | - | 0.1% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.0% | -0.1% | -0.1% | -0.1% | -0.1% |
| Aggregate Change | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | - | 15,492 | 36,145 | 39,703 | 32,663 | 17,180 | 2,506 | -8,436 | -14,390 | -15,771 | -14,281 |
| Natural Increase | - | 1,289 | -5,479 | -15,931 | -31,030 | -48,029 | -62,940 | -73,551 | -79,033 | -79,843 | -77,710 |
| Net Intl Mig. | - | 26,263 | 34,065 | 37,770 | 39,514 | 39,858 | 39,727 | 39,396 | 38,924 | 38,353 | 37,710 |
| Net Domestic Mig. | - | -12,060 | 7,559 | 17,865 | 24,179 | 25,719 | 25,719 | 25,719 | 25,719 | 25,719 | 25,719 |

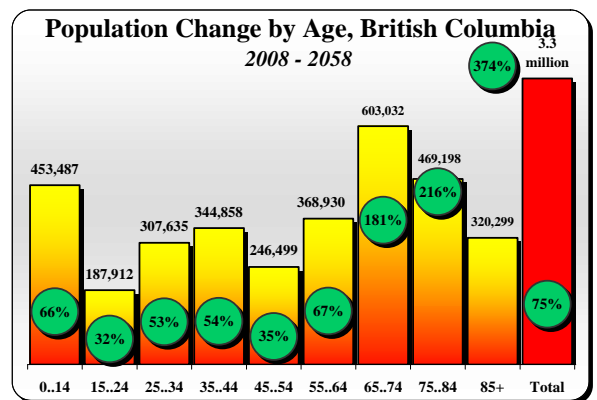
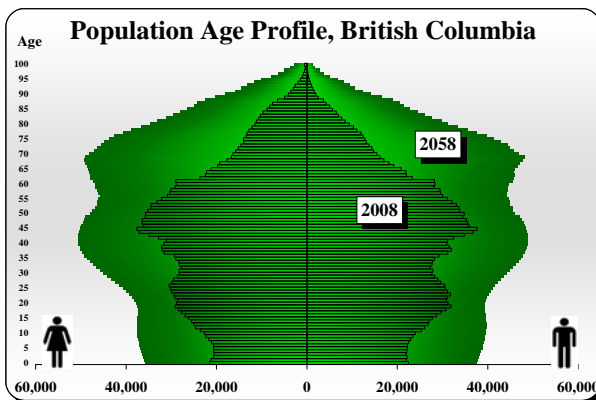
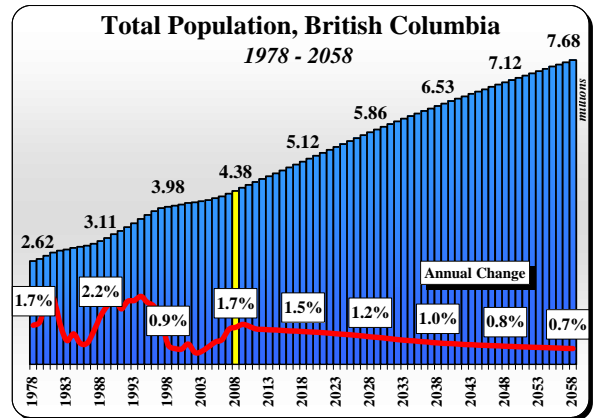
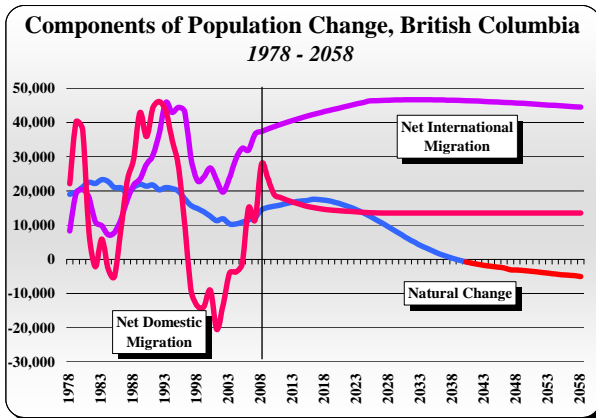
| Population by Age, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Atlantic | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 |
| <15 | 358,200 | 338,188 | 335,924 | 338,499 | 336,711 | 328,403 | 319,394 | 314,894 | 314,827 | 315,291 | 313,188 |
| 15-24 | 303,230 | 276,624 | 249,380 | 237,576 | 237,433 | 242,721 | 245,309 | 240,889 | 233,112 | 227,910 | 227,088 |
| 25-34 | 277,583 | 283,218 | 291,813 | 279,696 | 259,963 | 251,550 | 252,152 | 257,470 | 260,016 | 255,513 | 247,615 |
| 35-44 | 334,803 | 300,077 | 291,493 | 305,124 | 317,976 | 307,662 | 288,493 | 280,444 | 280,914 | 286,018 | 288,314 |
| 45-54 | 385,397 | 375,093 | 341,159 | 312,184 | 306,700 | 321,738 | 334,949 | 324,894 | 306,002 | 298,056 | 298,514 |
| 55-64 | 321,669 | 357,354 | 379,905 | 373,243 | 342,823 | 316,502 | 312,218 | 327,619 | 341,092 | 331,697 | 313,645 |
| 65-74 | 191,136 | 242,042 | 294,331 | 329,977 | 353,818 | 350,302 | 324,493 | 302,304 | 300,207 | 316,274 | 330,256 |
| 75-84 | 114,690 | 123,707 | 143,453 | 185,380 | 227,177 | 257,514 | 279,267 | 278,730 | 261,106 | 247,181 | 249,226 |
| 85+ | 46,617 | 52,514 | 57,504 | 62,986 | 74,727 | 98,116 | 120,739 | 141,334 | 156,914 | 160,479 | 156,291 |



Profile of British Columbia

| Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| British Columbia | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 |
| Total Population | 4,381,603 | 4,753,072 | 5,121,139 | 5,493,662 | 5,859,538 | 6,204,639 | 6,525,407 | 6,829,196 | 7,122,268 | 7,406,943 | 7,683,454 |
| % of Canada's Population | 13.2% | 13.6% | 13.9% | 14.2% | 14.5% | 14.7% | 15.0% | 15.2% | 15.4% | 15.6% | 15.8% |
| | | 2008-2013 | 2013-2018 | 2018-2023 | 2023-2028 | 2028-2033 | 2033-2038 | 2038-2043 | 2043-2048 | 2048-2053 | 2053-2058 |
| Avg. Ann. Change | - | 1.6% | 1.5% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 1.2% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 0.7% |
| Aggregate Change | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | - | 371,469 | 368,067 | 372,523 | 365,876 | 345,101 | 320,769 | 303,789 | 293,072 | 284,675 | 276,511 |
| Natural Increase | - | 77,290 | 85,728 | 81,508 | 62,456 | 35,555 | 11,701 | -3,523 | -11,848 | -17,375 | -22,319 |
| Net Intl Mig. | - | 188,426 | 204,120 | 219,878 | 235,167 | 242,001 | 241,523 | 239,768 | 237,375 | 234,506 | 231,285 |
| Net Domestic Mig. | - | 105,752 | 78,219 | 71,137 | 68,253 | 67,545 | 67,545 | 67,545 | 67,545 | 67,545 | 67,545 |

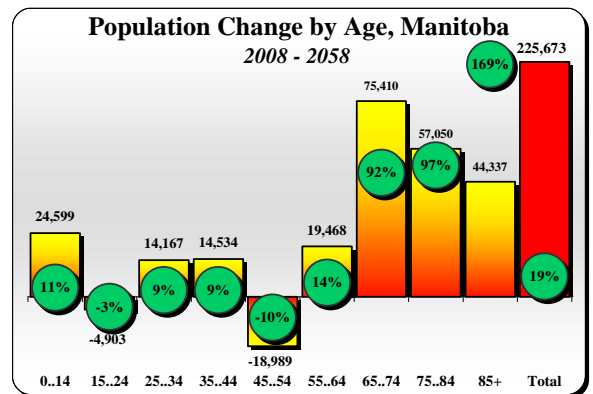
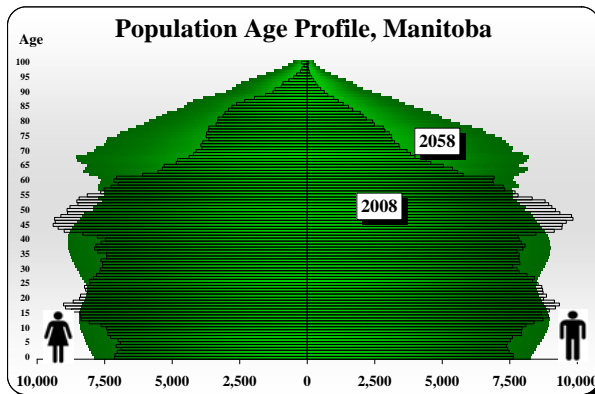
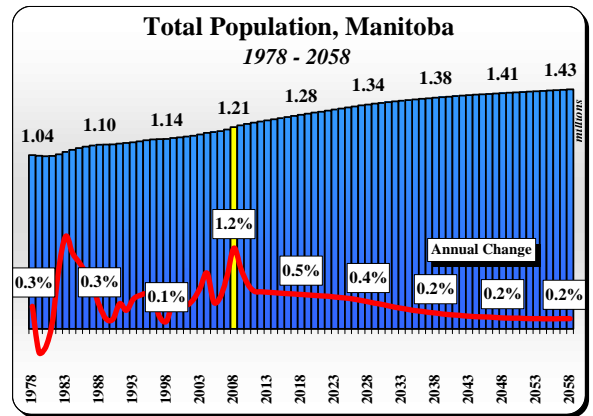
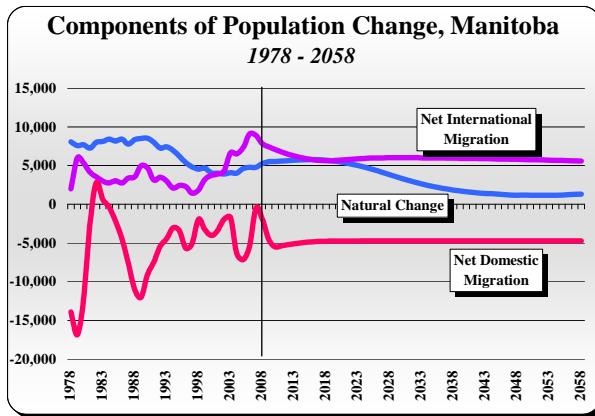
| Population by Age, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| British Columbia | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 |
| <15 | 686,159 | 720,902 | 796,435 | 876,485 | 925,213 | 947,112 | 963,044 | 994,312 | 1,044,291 | 1,098,181 | 1,139,646 |
| 15-24 | 589,689 | 579,763 | 545,112 | 546,088 | 598,399 | 666,851 | 712,656 | 732,526 | 737,833 | 749,072 | 777,601 |
| 25-34 | 575,925 | 671,626 | 721,266 | 711,822 | 684,399 | 692,109 | 747,204 | 815,236 | 860,269 | 879,256 | 883,560 |
| 35-44 | 640,335 | 639,309 | 694,721 | 790,003 | 844,339 | 839,244 | 813,553 | 820,961 | 875,023 | 941,669 | 985,193 |
| 45-54 | 702,258 | 724,785 | 709,568 | 708,379 | 766,334 | 863,386 | 918,410 | 913,704 | 888,270 | 895,431 | 948,757 |
| 55-64 | 550,870 | 648,575 | 724,723 | 746,729 | 734,923 | 736,764 | 795,671 | 892,164 | 947,317 | 943,773 | 919,800 |
| 65-74 | 333,757 | 425,431 | 533,397 | 627,661 | 703,408 | 728,087 | 720,988 | 726,534 | 786,459 | 881,489 | 936,789 |
| 75-84 | 216,912 | 237,016 | 274,028 | 351,299 | 442,269 | 523,408 | 590,837 | 614,908 | 614,716 | 626,250 | 686,110 |
| 85+ | 85,698 | 105,665 | 121,888 | 135,194 | 160,254 | 207,679 | 263,043 | 318,851 | 368,091 | 391,823 | 405,997 |



Profile of Manitoba

| Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Manitoba | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 | |
| Total Population | 1,207,959 | 1,248,033 | 1,281,454 | 1,313,589 | 1,342,854 | 1,366,364 | 1,384,456 | 1,399,001 | 1,411,424 | 1,422,688 | 1,433,632 | |
| % of Canada's Population | 3.6% | 3.6% | 3.5% | 3.4% | 3.3% | 3.2% | 3.2% | 3.1% | 3.1% | 3.0% | 3.0% | |
| | | 2008-2013 | 2013-2018 | 2018-2023 | 2023-2028 | 2028-2033 | 2033-2038 | 2038-2043 | 2043-2048 | 2048-2053 | 2053-2058 | |
| Avg. Ann. Change | - | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | |
| Aggregate Change | Population | - | 40,074 | 33,421 | 32,135 | 29,265 | 23,510 | 18,092 | 14,545 | 12,423 | 11,264 | 10,944 |
| | Natural Increase | - | 27,519 | 28,727 | 27,354 | 22,824 | 16,608 | 11,401 | 8,206 | 6,515 | 5,848 | 6,060 |
| | Net Intl Mig. | - | 35,046 | 29,302 | 28,557 | 30,093 | 30,519 | 30,308 | 29,956 | 29,525 | 29,033 | 28,500 |
| | Net Domestic Mig. | - | -22,491 | -24,608 | -23,776 | -23,652 | -23,617 | -23,617 | -23,617 | -23,617 | -23,617 | -23,617 |

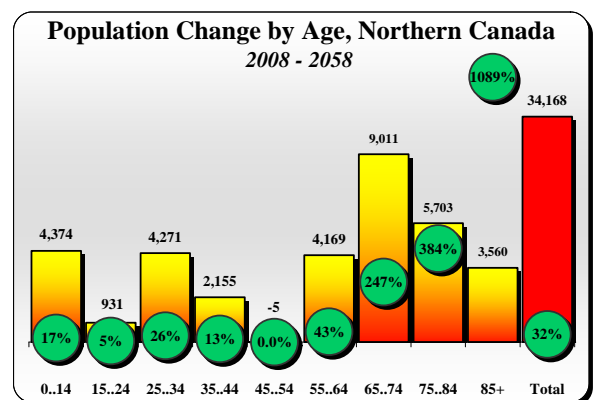
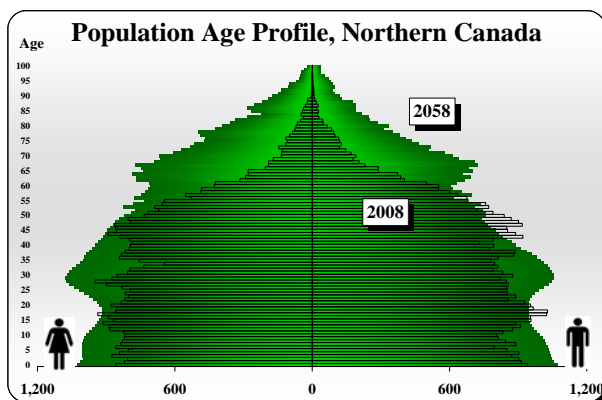
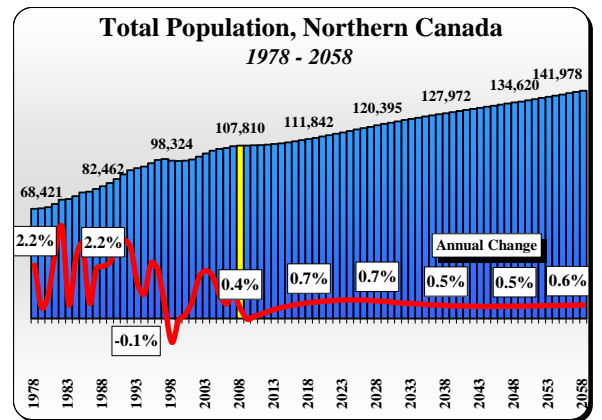
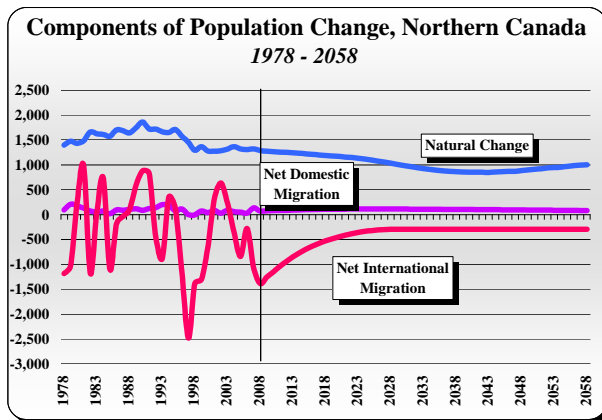
| Population by Age, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Manitoba | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 | |
| Age Groups | <15 | 229,179 | 231,407 | 239,473 | 247,563 | 249,385 | 246,259 | 242,638 | 243,018 | 247,471 | 252,150 | 253,778 |
| | 15-24 | 174,264 | 172,324 | 161,081 | 156,526 | 162,065 | 170,117 | 173,916 | 172,861 | 168,991 | 167,069 | 169,361 |
| | 25-34 | 157,615 | 169,224 | 176,740 | 173,532 | 163,153 | 159,380 | 165,154 | 173,172 | 176,901 | 175,759 | 171,782 |
| | 35-44 | 162,621 | 155,950 | 159,577 | 169,217 | 177,021 | 174,340 | 164,125 | 160,278 | 165,870 | 173,658 | 177,155 |
| | 45-54 | 181,543 | 176,078 | 159,273 | 151,890 | 155,808 | 165,737 | 173,611 | 170,993 | 160,883 | 157,051 | 162,554 |
| | 55-64 | 136,282 | 157,024 | 172,562 | 167,541 | 152,048 | 145,541 | 149,799 | 159,806 | 167,780 | 165,438 | 155,750 |
| | 65-74 | 81,725 | 99,155 | 120,621 | 140,464 | 155,835 | 152,181 | 139,013 | 134,009 | 138,861 | 148,973 | 157,135 |
| | 75-84 | 58,529 | 57,542 | 61,547 | 76,168 | 93,781 | 110,556 | 123,842 | 121,552 | 112,426 | 110,010 | 115,579 |
| | 85+ | 26,201 | 29,329 | 30,581 | 30,688 | 33,757 | 42,253 | 52,356 | 63,312 | 72,241 | 72,580 | 70,538 |



Profile of Northern Canada

| Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| North | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 |
| Total Population | 107,810 | 108,764 | 111,842 | 115,962 | 120,395 | 124,425 | 127,972 | 131,291 | 134,620 | 138,169 | 141,978 |
| % of Canada's Population | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| | | 2008-2013 | 2013-2018 | 2018-2023 | 2023-2028 | 2028-2033 | 2033-2038 | 2038-2043 | 2043-2048 | 2048-2053 | 2053-2058 |
| Avg. Ann. Change | - | 0.2% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| Aggregate Change | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | - | 954 | 3,078 | 4,120 | 4,432 | 4,030 | 3,547 | 3,319 | 3,329 | 3,548 | 3,809 |
| Natural Increase | - | 6,340 | 6,107 | 5,838 | 5,483 | 4,936 | 4,475 | 4,273 | 4,311 | 4,559 | 4,849 |
| Net Intl Mig. | - | 390 | 487 | 544 | 577 | 574 | 551 | 525 | 497 | 468 | 439 |
| Net Domestic Mig. | - | -5,776 | -3,516 | -2,262 | -1,628 | -1,479 | -1,479 | -1,479 | -1,479 | -1,479 | -1,479 |

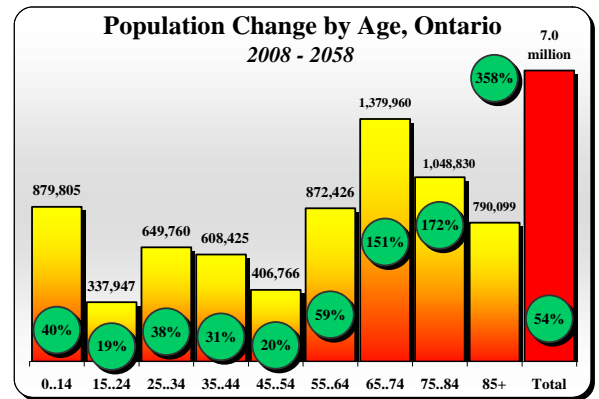
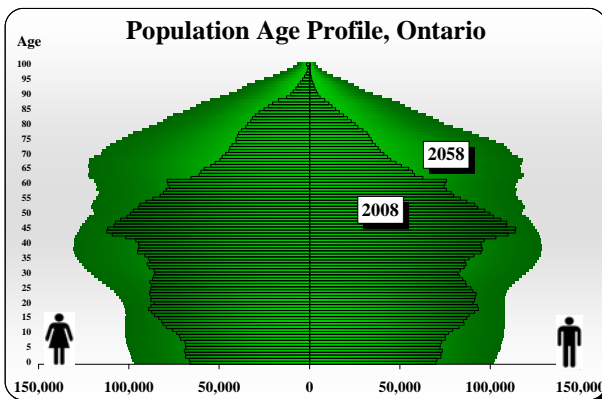
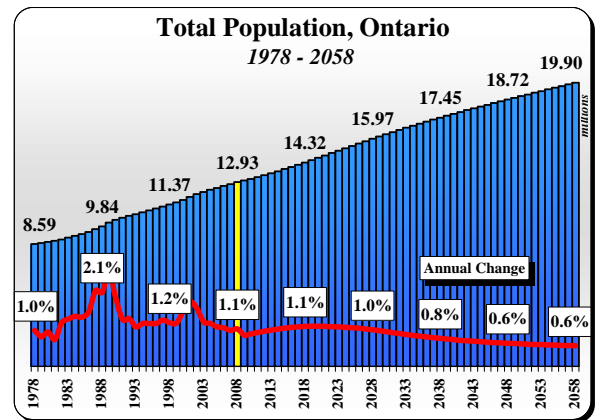
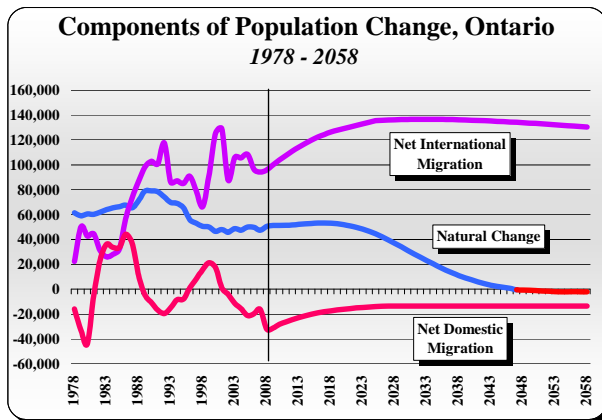
| Population by Age, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| North | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 |
| <15 | 25,715 | 24,773 | 25,141 | 25,722 | 26,590 | 27,195 | 27,627 | 28,050 | 28,663 | 29,392 | 30,089 |
| 15-24 | 17,969 | 17,528 | 16,098 | 15,917 | 16,341 | 16,799 | 17,478 | 18,019 | 18,339 | 18,548 | 18,900 |
| 25-34 | 16,534 | 17,067 | 18,582 | 19,044 | 18,214 | 18,304 | 18,787 | 19,255 | 19,938 | 20,483 | 20,805 |
| 35-44 | 16,424 | 14,336 | 13,889 | 15,189 | 17,108 | 17,749 | 16,955 | 17,024 | 17,480 | 17,923 | 18,579 |
| 45-54 | 15,915 | 15,362 | 13,744 | 12,284 | 12,147 | 13,556 | 15,487 | 16,135 | 15,367 | 15,448 | 15,910 |
| 55-64 | 9,798 | 12,077 | 13,573 | 13,420 | 12,075 | 10,780 | 10,712 | 12,115 | 14,031 | 14,685 | 13,967 |
| 65-74 | 3,644 | 5,378 | 7,901 | 10,066 | 11,540 | 11,514 | 10,442 | 9,384 | 9,439 | 10,801 | 12,655 |
| 75-84 | 1,484 | 1,833 | 2,344 | 3,612 | 5,411 | 6,982 | 8,136 | 8,186 | 7,566 | 6,940 | 7,187 |
| 85+ | 327 | 411 | 569 | 708 | 968 | 1,544 | 2,349 | 3,124 | 3,798 | 3,948 | 3,887 |



Profile of Ontario

| Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Ontario | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 |
| Total Population | 12,928,996 | 13,558,196 | 14,316,688 | 15,140,122 | 15,968,521 | 16,744,020 | 17,452,430 | 18,106,210 | 18,723,157 | 19,319,769 | 19,903,014 |
| % of Canada's Population | 38.8% | 38.7% | 38.8% | 39.1% | 39.4% | 39.7% | 40.1% | 40.3% | 40.6% | 40.8% | 41.1% |
| | | 2008-2013 | 2013-2018 | 2018-2023 | 2023-2028 | 2028-2033 | 2033-2038 | 2038-2043 | 2043-2048 | 2048-2053 | 2053-2058 |
| Avg. Ann. Change | - | 1.0% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.6% |
| Aggregate Change | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | - | 629,200 | 758,492 | 823,434 | 828,399 | 775,499 | 708,411 | 653,779 | 616,947 | 596,612 | 583,246 |
| Natural Increase | - | 256,290 | 264,122 | 258,600 | 221,468 | 156,491 | 89,389 | 38,263 | 7,317 | -5,436 | -10,029 |
| Net Intl Mig. | - | 515,064 | 595,850 | 645,220 | 676,963 | 686,569 | 686,582 | 683,077 | 677,192 | 669,608 | 660,836 |
| Net Domestic Mig. | - | -142,155 | -101,481 | -80,386 | -70,032 | -67,561 | -67,561 | -67,561 | -67,561 | -67,561 | -67,561 |

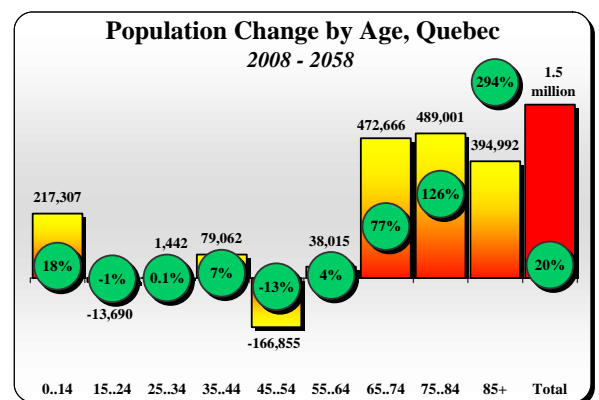
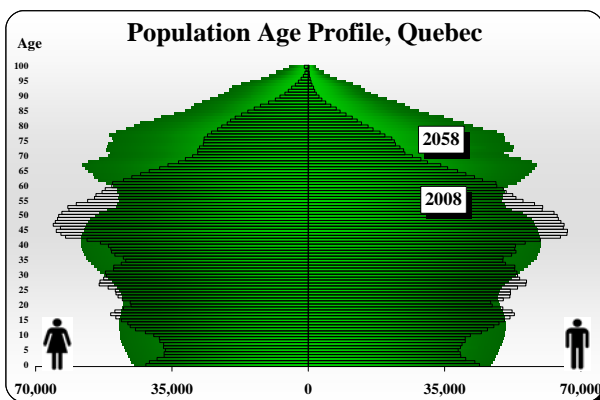
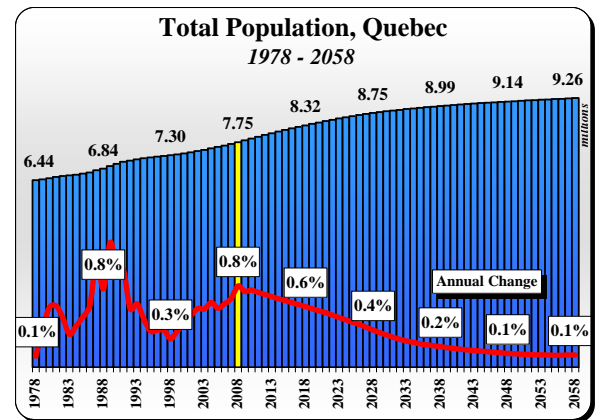
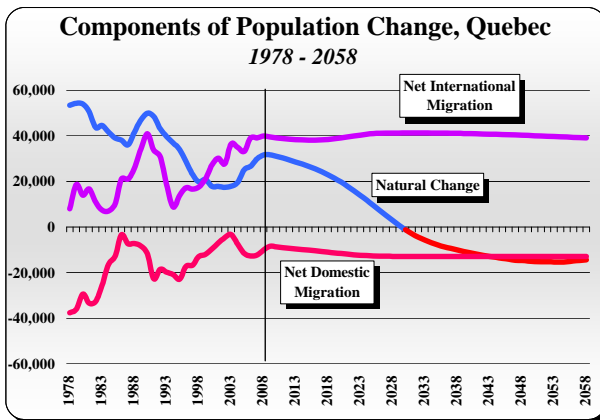
| Population by Age, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Ontario | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 |
| Age Groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <15 | 2,218,816 | 2,211,306 | 2,337,545 | 2,499,057 | 2,637,975 | 2,708,291 | 2,742,314 | 2,791,977 | 2,883,136 | 2,997,519 | 3,098,621 |
| 15-24 | 1,781,750 | 1,745,663 | 1,657,453 | 1,645,873 | 1,724,917 | 1,848,332 | 1,972,127 | 2,040,859 | 2,060,302 | 2,074,284 | 2,119,697 |
| 25-34 | 1,730,255 | 1,873,412 | 2,006,353 | 2,021,074 | 1,963,157 | 1,966,566 | 2,050,053 | 2,173,847 | 2,296,537 | 2,363,249 | 2,380,015 |
| 35-44 | 1,963,309 | 1,861,431 | 1,926,429 | 2,114,880 | 2,274,652 | 2,303,290 | 2,249,080 | 2,251,910 | 2,333,009 | 2,453,291 | 2,571,734 |
| 45-54 | 2,017,988 | 2,107,245 | 2,009,744 | 1,933,152 | 2,012,488 | 2,207,251 | 2,368,219 | 2,397,145 | 2,343,188 | 2,345,327 | 2,424,754 |
| 55-64 | 1,473,010 | 1,714,048 | 1,971,750 | 2,074,224 | 1,991,610 | 1,926,100 | 2,009,329 | 2,203,881 | 2,364,809 | 2,395,931 | 2,345,436 |
| 65-74 | 913,688 | 1,118,881 | 1,365,490 | 1,604,771 | 1,859,202 | 1,966,278 | 1,900,361 | 1,850,736 | 1,939,893 | 2,133,119 | 2,293,648 |
| 75-84 | 609,560 | 643,674 | 716,322 | 893,947 | 1,100,549 | 1,306,425 | 1,527,904 | 1,623,422 | 1,582,365 | 1,562,015 | 1,658,390 |
| 85+ | 220,620 | 282,537 | 325,602 | 353,144 | 403,972 | 511,486 | 633,043 | 772,433 | 919,918 | 995,033 | 1,010,719 |



Profile of Quebec

| Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Quebec | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 |
| Total Population | 7,750,504 | 8,051,857 | 8,323,681 | 8,559,130 | 8,748,093 | 8,885,438 | 8,989,074 | 9,073,579 | 9,143,782 | 9,204,670 | 9,262,444 |
| % of Canada's Population | 23.3% | 23.0% | 22.5% | 22.1% | 21.6% | 21.1% | 20.6% | 20.2% | 19.8% | 19.4% | 19.1% |
| Avg. Ann. Change | - | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Aggregate Change | | 2008-2013 | 2013-2018 | 2018-2023 | 2023-2028 | 2028-2033 | 2033-2038 | 2038-2043 | 2043-2048 | 2048-2053 | 2053-2058 |
| Population | - | 301,353 | 271,824 | 235,449 | 188,963 | 137,345 | 103,635 | 84,505 | 70,203 | 60,888 | 57,773 |
| Natural Increase | - | 153,947 | 132,686 | 97,915 | 47,519 | -5,054 | -38,462 | -56,284 | -68,547 | -75,283 | -75,438 |
| Net Intl Mig. | - | 193,022 | 189,895 | 195,543 | 204,471 | 206,630 | 206,328 | 205,020 | 202,982 | 200,401 | 197,442 |
| Net Domestic Mig. | - | -45,617 | -50,757 | -58,009 | -63,026 | -64,231 | -64,231 | -64,231 | -64,231 | -64,231 | -64,231 |

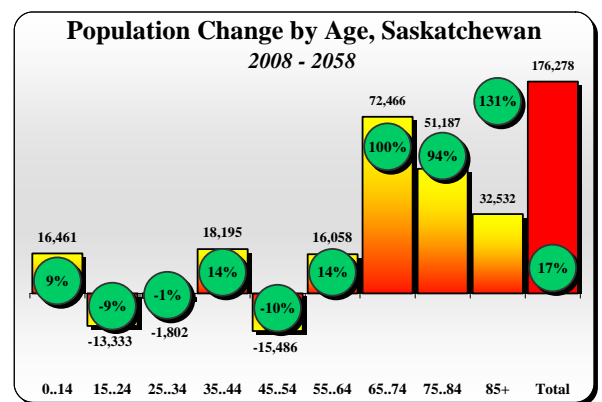
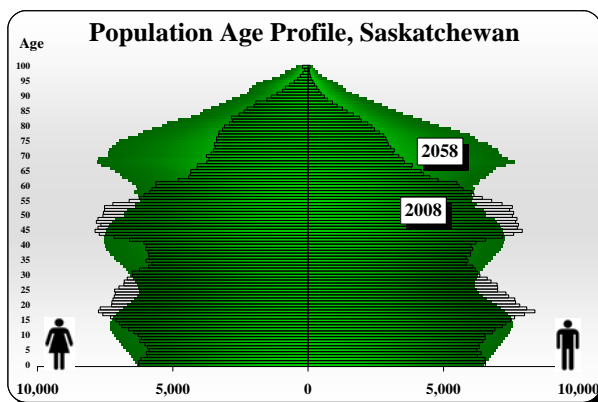
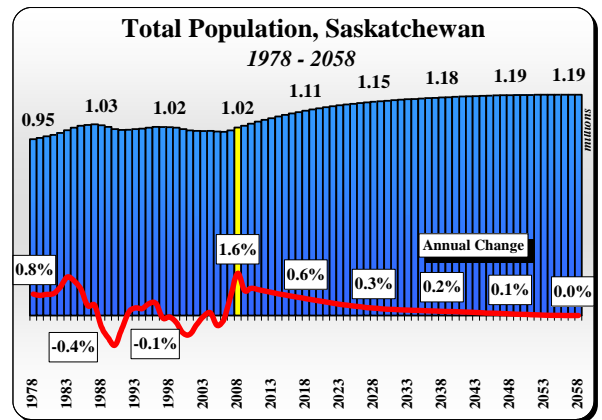
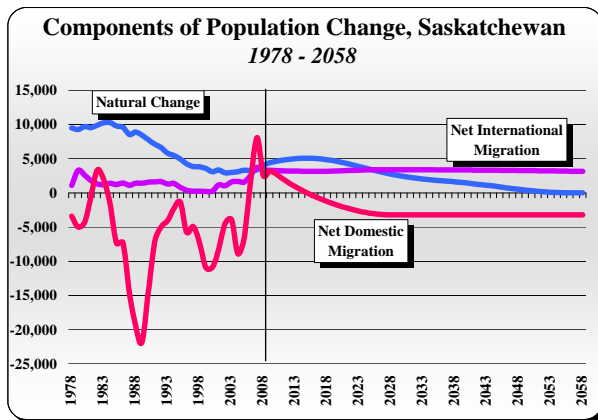
| Population by Age, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Quebec | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 |
| Age Groups | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <15 | 1,232,189 | 1,255,787 | 1,343,634 | 1,404,130 | 1,399,213 | 1,367,922 | 1,347,387 | 1,364,761 | 1,409,269 | 1,444,273 | 1,449,496 |
| 15-24 | 987,525 | 971,759 | 872,502 | 845,036 | 920,805 | 984,379 | 996,152 | 978,447 | 948,634 | 943,726 | 973,835 |
| 25-34 | 1,048,112 | 1,075,111 | 1,083,884 | 1,068,136 | 971,713 | 946,543 | 1,023,151 | 1,086,920 | 1,098,485 | 1,080,218 | 1,049,554 |
| 35-44 | 1,090,804 | 1,044,653 | 1,120,136 | 1,144,847 | 1,155,100 | 1,141,694 | 1,046,380 | 1,021,294 | 1,097,039 | 1,159,596 | 1,169,866 |
| 45-54 | 1,265,321 | 1,229,488 | 1,089,872 | 1,043,703 | 1,118,888 | 1,144,429 | 1,155,480 | 1,142,535 | 1,048,150 | 1,023,348 | 1,098,466 |
| 55-64 | 993,901 | 1,124,051 | 1,224,928 | 1,192,708 | 1,060,378 | 1,019,292 | 1,095,252 | 1,121,911 | 1,134,826 | 1,123,453 | 1,031,916 |
| 65-74 | 610,804 | 761,843 | 906,747 | 1,033,664 | 1,133,851 | 1,109,622 | 992,047 | 961,039 | 1,038,016 | 1,066,520 | 1,083,470 |
| 75-84 | 387,502 | 413,478 | 472,555 | 598,746 | 718,664 | 829,393 | 917,734 | 902,023 | 812,902 | 802,163 | 876,503 |
| 85+ | 134,346 | 175,686 | 209,422 | 228,160 | 269,482 | 342,165 | 415,491 | 494,649 | 556,462 | 561,373 | 529,338 |



Profile of Saskatchewan

| Total Population and Components of Change, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Saskatchewan | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 |
| Total Population | 1,015,985 | 1,066,218 | 1,106,275 | 1,135,162 | 1,154,351 | 1,167,644 | 1,177,917 | 1,185,796 | 1,190,601 | 1,192,328 | 1,192,263 |
| % of Canada's Population | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3.0% | 2.9% | 2.8% | 2.8% | 2.7% | 2.6% | 2.6% | 2.5% | 2.5% |
| | | 2008-2013 | 2013-2018 | 2018-2023 | 2023-2028 | 2028-2033 | 2033-2038 | 2038-2043 | 2043-2048 | 2048-2053 | 2053-2058 |
| Avg. Ann. Change | - | 1.0% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Aggregate Change | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | - | 50,233 | 40,056 | 28,887 | 19,189 | 13,293 | 10,273 | 7,880 | 4,805 | 1,727 | -65 |
| Natural Increase | - | 22,689 | 25,112 | 22,382 | 16,926 | 12,078 | 9,251 | 7,090 | 4,313 | 1,597 | 183 |
| Net Intl Mig. | - | 15,595 | 15,107 | 15,972 | 17,128 | 17,381 | 17,188 | 16,955 | 16,658 | 16,296 | 15,919 |
| Net Domestic Mig. | - | 11,949 | -162 | -9,467 | -14,865 | -16,166 | -16,166 | -16,166 | -16,166 | -16,166 | -16,166 |

| Population by Age, 2008 - 2058 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Saskatchewan | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | 2028 | 2033 | 2038 | 2043 | 2048 | 2053 | 2058 | |
| Age Groups | <15 | 192,950 | 204,229 | 218,057 | 224,418 | 219,251 | 210,241 | 205,249 | 206,953 | 211,357 | 212,742 | 209,411 |
| | 15-24 | 150,865 | 144,472 | 132,216 | 131,755 | 141,008 | 148,970 | 147,924 | 141,007 | 134,642 | 133,859 | 137,532 |
| | 25-34 | 130,426 | 148,819 | 154,665 | 143,461 | 128,154 | 126,306 | 135,270 | 143,169 | 142,078 | 135,092 | 128,624 |
| | 35-44 | 126,620 | 126,077 | 140,477 | 154,897 | 158,588 | 146,656 | 131,301 | 129,429 | 138,273 | 146,028 | 144,815 |
| | 45-54 | 152,430 | 145,501 | 129,052 | 126,407 | 139,402 | 153,218 | 156,867 | 145,133 | 129,993 | 128,167 | 136,944 |
| | 55-64 | 111,128 | 134,092 | 148,592 | 141,111 | 124,949 | 122,557 | 135,513 | 149,268 | 153,087 | 141,799 | 127,186 |
| | 65-74 | 72,286 | 82,948 | 100,929 | 122,003 | 135,710 | 129,447 | 115,407 | 114,185 | 127,109 | 140,627 | 144,752 |
| | 75-84 | 54,510 | 53,173 | 54,523 | 63,501 | 78,234 | 95,772 | 107,465 | 102,983 | 92,789 | 93,538 | 105,697 |
| | 85+ | 24,770 | 26,906 | 27,765 | 27,608 | 29,055 | 34,475 | 42,921 | 53,669 | 61,274 | 60,477 | 57,302 |



Data Sources

Annual Demographic Statistics, Statistics Canada

- *population by age and sex, births, deaths by age and sex; intra-provincial, inter-provincial, and international migration by age and sex*

Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, various years, 1921 to 2006

- *population by age and sex*

Provincial Vital Statistics Agencies

- *births by age of mother, deaths by age and sex*

Citizenship and Immigration Canada

- *historical international migration*

All projections were compiled using Urban Futures' demographic models.